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The Excavations at Ur, 1933-4

*Being the Report of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum
and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania
to Mesopotamia*

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[Read 10th May 1934]

THE twelfth season of work carried out at Ur by the Joint Expedition was also its last, and from this time onwards excavation will give way to the final publication of the results already obtained. It was indeed with a view of completing the material required for such publication that a twelfth season was undertaken and its scope was strictly limited by those needs. Of the many periods illustrated by our work the very important one known, since Professor Langdon's first discovery of it, as the Jemdet Nasr period was inadequately represented; but there seemed every likelihood that much light might be thrown upon it by the further investigation of the cemetery whose existence had been proved in the course of our season 1932-3, and this, therefore, was to be our main objective. Further, in 1932-3 we had found and cleared the north-west side of the Third Dynasty Temenos; but though the corners of it had been fixed, the direction and extent of the walls on the other three sides remained to be determined. The planning of these would complete our knowledge of the Temenos in historic times so far as the ruined state of its buildings allowed: this, then, was our second objective.

The attitude of the Iraq Government appeared at one time calculated to make archaeological work in the country impossible, and did seriously delay its start. The need for economy and the limited aim we had in view combined to shorten the

season, but work was carried on at such high pressure that our object was achieved in considerably less time than I had allowed for; actually digging began on 6th January and was closed down on 25th February. The remarkably rapid rate of progress was chiefly due to my wife, who took charge of this aspect of the work in addition to her normal duties. My only other assistant was Mr. A. F. E. Gott who, having been the architect of the Expedition in 1932-3, came out this year as general assistant. As usual, Hamoudi was head foreman, assisted by his sons Yahia and Alawi, and the former of these was also clerk of the works and photographer. At the beginning 150 workmen were engaged, all of them old hands. Later, as the work grew heavier, some of the older men were replaced by youths and the number was increased on two occasions, so that the average number on the season's pay-roll was 170, as large a number as could be properly supervised with our very small staff, or employed on the relatively small area excavated.

On two previous occasions, in two spots separated from each other but yet close together, we had come upon graves of the Jemdet Nasr period which I believed to lie on the outskirts of a large cemetery. These graves were relatively poor, and I judged by analogy that richer graves would be found in the middle of the cemetery wherever that might be. As they lay some seventeen metres below the modern surface experiments to find the centre of the graveyard could not be lightly undertaken and success was not likely to be achieved except by work on a large scale. Accordingly I mapped out on the ground a rectangle, which I hoped might include some of the richer graves, and produced this on one side so as connect it with our former work; the total area thus destined for excavation was a thousand square metres. The sides of the pit were to be kept as vertical as possible, only a shelf being left half-way down to minimize the risk of men being hurt by bricks, etc., falling from the edges; this would of course reduce the area of the pit at the bottom, and a further reduction would be made by the earth staircases left for the basket-men, though to prevent the encroachment being too great the stairs were started some ten metres from the side of the pit. I judged that in this way we should have to shift about 12,000 cubic metres of earth before we arrived at the Jemdet Nasr level; we did, in all, shift some 13,160 cubic metres (pl. XLVI).

Immediately below the surface there was found crossing the site a heavy mud-brick wall, parallel to that of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos, which had been the outer or north-west wall

of a building of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, raised on an artificial platform and standing well above the level of the Temenos from which it was separated by a steeply sloping ditch ; of its interior walls virtually nothing remained, nor was there anything to throw light on its character. Below this there came, along the S.W. side of our pit and underlying our staircase leading into it, the burnt-brick walls of Kassite houses. Into these ruins, as into the Neo-Babylonian wall, there had been dug graves of the Persian period with the clay coffins characteristic of that age, having one square and one rounded end and containing vessels covered with blue-green glaze, scaraboid seals, and beads. With these were one or two Neo-Babylonian graves with the bodies lying doubled up inside two large clay jars set mouth to mouth, and underneath the floors of the Kassite houses were burials in brick vaults and under inverted clay coffins. Although the remains were not numerous the historical sequence was then so far complete.

The Kassite houses, the walls of which were well preserved, showed evidence of two complete rebuildings and their original foundation might therefore well go back to 1000 B.C. It was noticeable that all the remains lay on the extreme S.W. limit of our pit and the rest of its area was completely blank, except that in one place on a level corresponding to the second occupation of the house site there were the ruins of a flimsily built mud-brick rectangular structure which might have been a cattle-stall or sheep-pen ; otherwise there was only rubbish. Mixed rubbish continued to a depth of 5-6 metres without any further building remains being discovered, and the stratification exposed in the pit's side proved quite clearly what we had already known from former work in the neighbourhood, namely that for centuries the site was used as a dumping-ground for builders' rubbish, broken pottery, etc. It had long puzzled us that a large area of what was presumably valuable land inside the walls of the city and close against the Temenos enclosure should have been put to such base uses ; this year's work has supplied a solution. It should be noted that the rubbish is definitely of a clean character ; the mounds were not a midden and they contain no animal bones or evidence of decayed organic matter, but only broken pottery, broken bricks, decomposed mud brick, lime rubbish, and ashes; unsightly they certainly were but insanitary they do not seem to have been. The stratification shows the normal curves that result from the tipping of rubbish, but here and there these are broken by cuts with vertical or steeply sloped edges where the rubbish has been removed and

the pits later filled in again with rubbish of a different texture differently stratified. In excavating buildings inside the city we always find that with every reconstruction, or with every fresh utilization of a building plot, the practice has been to raise the level of the site so as to increase the dignity or the salubrity of the new construction. The interval that separates the old level from the new is filled with rubbish which consists in part and sometimes perhaps wholly of debris from the old building, but was often eked out with rubbish carted to the spot for this express purpose : e.g. in the great Court of Nannar Nebuchadnezzar's pavement was separated from that of Sin-balatsu-ikbi (only forty years older) by two metres of earth mixed with masses of fragments of painted al 'Ubaid pottery, and such earth could only have been got by excavations driven to a deep level and presumably conducted *ad hoc*. The pits which interrupt the strata in our rubbish-mounds show that they served a double purpose—rubbish was dumped here, but it was also taken away—and the mounds were a quarry on which builders drew for the material required for the artificial terracing of sites. In modern towns of the Near East it is not uncommon to find a waste area given over to the dumping of rubbish (there is one such bordering on the moat of the Citadel at Aleppo) and here too its use as a quarry is not unknown ; and I know of cases where the old dump has been utilized as a burial-ground, just as was that of Ur in the days of the Royal Cemetery. The sacrifice of a valuable site is explained by the cost of transport —of double transport, where the rubbish may be re-used—as well as by that Oriental insouciance which is not shocked by squalor as neighbour of the respectable.

At a depth of 5 to 7 metres graves of the Sargonid era (*c.* 2600 B.C.) began to appear. It had been known to us beforehand that the Sargonid cemetery which overlay the Royal Cemetery and had been excavated by us between 1927 and 1931 extended farther in this direction, but actually the graves were more numerous and lay more thickly than I had thought would be the case. Some of the burials were in clay coffins, more in wickerwork coffins or in simple matting ; a few wooden coffins were found and one of the grave-shafts was lined with mud bricks (measuring 0.25 m. \times 0.18 m. or 0.15 m. \times 0.09 m.) and may have been vaulted. The vast majority of the graves had been plundered either by the diggers of the newer graves belonging to the same period or by seekers after treasure at a later time ; the 150 recorded by us as containing objects or presenting features worthy of note must represent an original



U. 18918



U. 18925



U. 18928



U. 18922



U. 18924

Impressions from cylinder seals of the Sargonid period



U. 19101
U. 19102 U. 19100

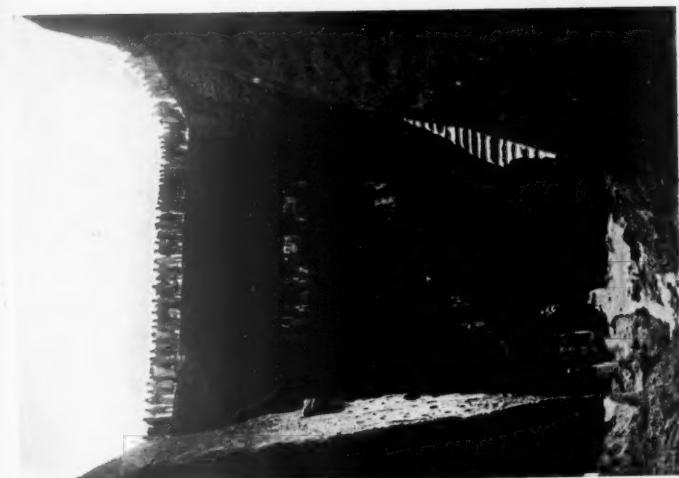


U. 19037 ($c. \frac{2}{5}$)

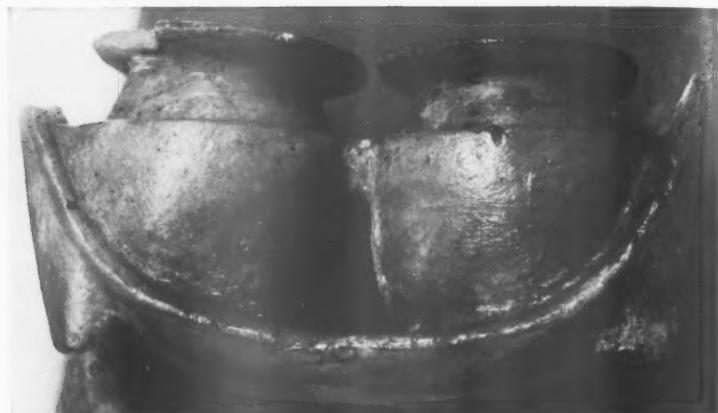
Copper pins and alabaster statue from the Royal Cemetery



2. A Jemdet Nasr burial in a wickerwork coffin



1. The pit excavated to Flood level



I

U. 19529 (*c.* $\frac{3}{4}$)

2

U. 20000 (*c.* $\frac{2}{3}$)U. 19378 (*c.* $\frac{2}{3}$)

3

Jemdet Nasr stone vessels (1 and 2) and a typical grave of the period (3)

total two or three times as great. Probably all of them, situate as they were on the outskirts of the cemetery, were originally poor, and such objects of intrinsic value as they may have possessed had been stolen ; a few necklaces with gold beads, small gold ear-rings of the normal lunate type, and ear-rings and hair-rings of silver were all the salvage in precious metal, and were perhaps fairly representative of the character of this part of the graveyard ; on the other hand cylinder seals were relatively numerous and some of them were exceptionally fine. Such seals as those illustrated on pl. XLII (two of them apparently the work of the same artist, though they were found in different graves) are in the very best tradition of Sargonid art. An unusually large proportion of the graves, eight out of a possible 150, produced beads of carnelian bearing artificially bleached patterns, the interest of which is that they supply a link with the contemporary civilization of the Indus valley. One bead, found loose in the soil of the Sargonid stratum, has been bleached white all over and a design etched in black on the white surface ; this double process, of which I do not know another example from Mesopotamia, is found in India, and the elaboration of the technique is a still more imperative argument for a common origin. These discoveries confirm the conclusion arrived at from previous finds at Ur and elsewhere that contact between the Mohendjo-daro and Mesopotamian civilizations was most firmly established in the Sargonid period. At the same time, however, in using this contact as a basis for dating Mohendjo-daro it must not be forgotten that an isolated example of bleached carnelian bead has been found in the much earlier Royal Cemetery. Very interesting is a square steatite stamp seal with a loop handle the impression from which is illustrated on pl. XLII. The subject, a worshipper pouring a libation before a seated god, is conventionally Sumerian, and even the detail of the shape of the libation vessels is true to local type ; but the form of the seal is not Sumerian at all and recalls the seals alike of Elam and of Anatolia. The cutting also is clearly foreign, the heads and faces of the figures in particular being wholly alien to the recognized styles of Mesopotamia. It is either a local product made under the influence of or in imitation of a foreign model, or it is the work of a foreign craftsman who borrows a Sumerian motive but translates it into his own idiom.

Below the Sargonid cemetery came that of the Royal Cemetery age. Here, thanks to the rise in levels having been slow during the intervening period, there was scarcely any spatial

interval; the 'barren stratum' recorded at other points in our excavations was absent, and the lowest Sargonid and the uppermost Royal Cemetery graves tended to be intermingled. In both cases there was a slope from the north-west to the south-east corresponding to the slope of the contemporary ground surface.

I had expected to find a few more graves of the Royal Cemetery in this outlying quarter but had not expected that they would extend over the whole area covered by our present work; but in fact the graves, though they lay thicker at the north-west end of the excavation, were fairly numerous even along its south-eastern limits. That they were superimposed one above another showed that the graveyard had been in use over a considerable space of time, and it also accounted for the plundering of the lower graves, while most of the more recent and higher burials had been disturbed by Sargonid grave-diggers; for each of the ninety-five recorded by us at least two were represented only by scattered objects and fragments of bones. A few of the graves, nearly all of them lying at the north-west end of the excavation, yielded small gold objects, but these were exceptional, and most of the graves had evidently never been other than poor. Stone vessels, though not uncommon, were generally of inferior quality and an unusual proportion of them had been broken and mended with copper rivets in antiquity. Of those graves concerning which evidence was preserved, the great majority were of men, and these produced weapons in the shape of bronze axes, adzes, and daggers in numbers far in excess of the average for the Royal Cemetery as a whole. These are the weapons of the infantry soldier as represented for us on the 'Standard' and other monuments, and one must conclude that we have here the military cemetery of the period. Almost as noteworthy as the high proportion of weapons was that of large cylinder seals cut in white shell. Unfortunately, thanks to some local peculiarity of the soil, they were nearly always completely decayed, so that the number only and not the quality of them could be remarked, but a few better-preserved examples, certainly representative, show a style and subject (of fighting animals) closely resembling that of the big shell cylinder from the grave of the warrior Mes-kalam-dug. This is indeed the standard subject for shell seals of large size, and the frequent occurrence of them in these soldiers' graves raises the question whether they are not really insignia or medals like some of the scarabs issued by Egyptian kings. An extremely rare object was a steatite bowl bearing an inscription

—the name of the owner and his father—the second inscribed stone bowl to be found in the whole of the Royal Cemetery. A unique discovery was made in Grave PJB/36. This was the burial of an ordinary soldier duly provided with a dagger worn at his belt and a battle-axe carried over his right shoulder. The other furnishings of the grave were simple, a stone bowl and clay pots, but against the right shoulder and actually touching the blade of the axe was the alabaster statue of a woman shown on pl. XLIII. The statue (U. 19037), which stands 0·255 m. high, is made in two pieces which were joined together by a wooden tenon; the eyes are inlaid with shell and lapis lazuli, and a strip of lapis-lazuli inlay surrounds the face and represents the fillet which kept back in place the heavy hair; the eyebrows were filled in with bituminous paste (this came away with the earth and could not be replaced) and the face and hands when first exposed showed traces of red paint, while the tassels of the sheep-skin robe preserved some remains of the black paint by which its pattern has been accentuated. The figure had been cut out from a slab of stone too thin to meet the requirements of the artist's design; the front is therefore worked properly in the round, but the sides preserve the angularity of the original slab and the back is very flat, and where the heavy chignon should have projected behind the head the material failed altogether, and the hair had been completed in plaster, which has now perished. The figure is represented in the conventional attitude, standing, with the hands clasped below the breasts, and wears the traditional skin *kaunakes*. The features, which have suffered somewhat by the decay of the stone, are of the regular Sumerian type with the sharply prominent nose, big cheek-bones, heavy oval outline, small chin, and eye-brows which meet across the bridge of the nose; characteristic too are the squat body and short neck and wide shoulders¹ and the rather narrow flat feet. The absence of any divine insignia means that the subject is an ordinary woman, not a goddess, so that the statue is no exception to the rule that cult objects are lacking in the graves of the Royal Cemetery; but it is the only example of a stone statue in the round being connected with any grave in that cemetery, and its presence here is difficult to account for unless we assume that it is a portrait which was buried with the man for sentimental reasons. Normally figures of this sort are taken to have a religious signi-

¹ The local commandant of police assured me that all these characteristics are found in some of the Persian tribes of to-day; I have no means of checking the statement.

ficance; many have been found in temples, and the accepted explanation of them all is that they are *ex votos* or were placed in shrines as a symbol of the perpetual worship of the god by the person dedicating them. In the case of a statue found in a private grave this explanation falls to the ground, and it would seem that sculpture may have had a domestic use which hitherto we have had no reason to suspect.

As has been stated above, the Royal Cemetery stratum sloped down with the old ground contours from north-west to south-east, the lowest graves being at the north-west end 7·50 m. and at the south-east end of the excavated area 3·50 m. above sea-level. The Jemdet Nasr stratum lay practically horizontal, and the highest graves in it were on the average 5·50 m. above sea-level, so that the two strata were in direct contact at the south-east end, and at the north-west end separated by a vertical interval of 1·50 m., while a few metres farther away, in the area cleared by us in 1932-3, this interval was increased to 4·60 m. At the north-west end the upper part of the intervening soil was composed of bright red brick rubbish and broken pottery together with fragments of clay jar-stoppers, the tail end of the 'Seal Impression Strata 4 and 5' described in previous reports as encountered by us farther to the north-west underneath the Royal Cemetery (*Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 380). A fair number of archaic seal-impressions and tablets inscribed in the semi-pictographic script, the latter mostly fragmentary, were recovered from this stratum, but it did not extend very far across the site and thinned away to nothing some 8·00 m. from the N.W. limit. All this rubbish, consisting of the debris of some building, apparently a store-house, which had been destroyed by fire, has been deposited at one time and represents a single catastrophe; in no case has it been pierced by the shafts of the graves which will be described in the following pages, and it must therefore have been put here after the cemetery had fallen into disuse, but how long after I could not determine. It was difficult to say from what level the Jemdet Nasr graves had been dug, i.e. what was the ground-level at the time when the graves were dug and therefore how much accumulation of soil, if any, had formed above the graveyard between the time of its disuse and the depositing of the burnt rubbish; nor indeed, were that ascertained, would it be a positive criterion for the lapse of time. One can only say that the script on the tablets found in the rubbish is markedly earlier than the developed linear script of the Royal Cemetery (it seems to be rather earlier than that of the Fara tablets) and is consider-

ably more advanced than that associated at Jemdet Nasr itself with the polychrome painted pottery. Whether that development from the semi-pictographic of Jemdet Nasr to the linear of the Royal Tombs took a long or a short period of time could not be safely argued on the evidence of our present work, which only marks its stages; the evidence from other sites would certainly imply that it was very slow. On this point the contents of the tablets themselves are not likely to throw any light, for, as the constant occurrence of numbers shows, they are all in the nature of lists or inventories and cannot be historical texts. This is necessarily true of picture-writing, which is not adequate to the expression of ideas but can only denote the objects drawn. The earliest tablets are aids to memory or for the confirmation of a message whose main tenor was verbal (the stereotyped formula for the beginning of a letter in the later period of the developed script, 'To X say . . .', confirms this; in the early script only the concrete points to the message could be pictured to substantiate the words of the messenger) and even if the need for entrusting to writing anything in the nature of history was felt, the instrument afforded by the script of the S.I.S. 4-5 tablets would seem to have been insufficient for the purpose. For the moment we must be content to establish the sequence of the periods or phases of culture, and the estimate of their duration must be based on a comparison of the archaeological evidence from many sites.

The Jemdet Nasr graves, which were our principal objective, occupy a stratum about 3·00 m. thick over the greater part of the site but tailing off to the south-east, so that along this edge of our excavated area scarcely a single burial occurred; this seems to have been due to the existence of marshy ground at this point. The approximate north-west limits of the cemetery had been found by us in 1932-3 and give it a total width of sixty metres; within that area the graves lie very thickly and are superimposed one above the other, implying that the space available for interments was limited and that therefore the ground had to be constantly re-used. We cannot say for certain what determined the north-west confines of the graveyard, but it probably was the proximity of the ancient settlement, which did definitely lie in that direction, and it would seem that the cemetery occupied a strip of low land between the town mound and the marsh. In that case its extent, especially towards the south-west, may be considerable, and our excavations this year account for but a small section of the whole and perhaps not the central and *ex hypothesi* richest section. It was noticeable

that the best graves found by us tended to be on the south-west side of the excavated area.

Within the space of 440 square metres (to which at this depth the area of our pit had been reduced) there were recorded 205 graves; fragmentary remains affording no matter for record represented at least as many more and perhaps twice that number. In all cases the body lay upon its side with the hands brought together in front of the face and a little away from it, usually holding a cup or vessel; the spine was often straight but sometimes sharply curved with the head bent forwards over the breast; the upper legs were brought up, generally at right angles to the lower part of the spine but occasionally at a sharper angle, and the knees were so tightly bent that the heels almost touched the pelvis: this flexed position is unknown in later periods such as that of the Royal Tombs. The body lay on the right or on the left side indifferently, and there was no rule of orientation. That the majority of the graves were dug with their axis roughly N.N.E. by S.S.W. seems to have been due merely to the need for economizing space in an overcrowded graveyard; in the grave so dug it was a matter of indifference at which end the head of the dead man was placed. In most cases at all events the grave-shaft was lined with matting or the body was wrapped up in a mat. Of such matting very much less was preserved than was usual, e.g. in the Royal Cemetery, and where its existence was recorded the material evidence was often extremely slight. It is probable that in many instances where the absence of any trace of matting is noted this is due to the complete disappearance of the material evidence, and does not constitute proof of a practice of simple interment, though that possibility must not be ruled out. In one case (JNG/325, v. pl. XLIV, 2) the body was placed in a rectangular coffin of wickerwork strengthened with ribs of wood or withy. It was an early grave, one of the lowest-lying, and was close to the S.W. limits of our area; unique so far, it may be an outlying example of a type more common farther to the south-west.

The outstanding feature of the cemetery was its extraordinary richness in stone vessels. From the graves and from the soil in which the objects belonging to ruined graves were freely scattered, we recovered no less than 660 cups, bowls, and vases in limestone, steatite, diorite, basic diorite, gypsum, and alabaster, an amazing wealth when one considers that this is a stoneless land and that all the materials had to be brought from a distance. Some of them were imported from very far, the gypsum from the

Mosul neighbourhood, alabaster and diorite from Oman and points well down the Persian Gulf, basic diorite perhaps from Persia. As the excavation proceeded certain general characteristics became manifest. In the graves high up in the stratum the stone vessels were very numerous, and there was great variety and elaboration of form as well as of material, almost to the exclusion of pottery. The statement, which summarizes accurately our field record, may be unduly categorical, because the soil surrounding and filling the higher graves was composed largely of broken pottery; and as any clay vessels in the graves were necessarily crushed to fragments by the weight of the soil, it was most difficult to distinguish them from the casual debris, and a certain number may have been overlooked and thrown away in the process of clearing the graves to which they belonged. But even making all allowance for errors in observation the statement holds good that in the later graves pottery was very rare in proportion to stone. As our work went lower this disproportion began to rectify itself, and the clay vessels were not only more numerous but more varied in type; further, there occurred examples of what we know as 'reserved slip ware', vessels which have been dipped in a bath of thin slip of a colour slightly different from that of the body clay, and the slip has then been wiped off in simple patterns (generally horizontal or vertical stripes) so as to expose the body clay; the slip, standing out in slight relief, contrasts with the body clay in colour and in texture, and produces an unambitious but rather pleasing effect of decoration. Lower still, and with surprising uniformity of level, appeared clay pots over whose mouths were inverted plain lead tumblers. Now the clay pots were more numerous than the stone, and the forms of the latter were for the most part confined to simple bowls and cups, whereas not only were the clay forms varied, but types unknown in the higher levels recurred with monotonous regularity in nearly every grave. There were still examples of the 'reserved slip ware', but together with these there were clay vases, of a black or smoky grey colour produced by the use of a smother-kiln, of which the forms were a frank imitation of the more expensive stone, and vases covered with a red haematite slip sometimes brilliantly burnished, while in a few graves there were found examples of the polychrome painted pottery which is distinctive of the Jemdet Nasr period.

It is clear that the graves are not all, strictly speaking, of the same age: that there are differences in date is of course necessarily true where we have numerous cases of superimposed

burials; but the difference in the contents of the graves at successive levels must mean that between them they represent a time sufficiently long to allow of cultural changes. A whole range of vase types found in the lowest graves disappears altogether in the higher; there is an intermediate phase, that marked by the preponderating use of stone, in which many of the old types vanish and no new are introduced; and a third phase characterized by the appearance of numerous types not found before. The polychrome pottery of Jemdet Nasr type occurs with both the old and the new forms of vessels and we are therefore justified in attributing the cemetery as a whole to the Jemdet Nasr age; but within the limits of that age we can now distinguish definite stages of progress. Were it simply the fact that at one time stone vessels replace the polychrome clay vases it might be argued that the change was merely due to the growing wealth of people in the same cultural phase—that the painted pottery which was the *article de luxe* of an early and simple age was ousted as such by the imported stone vases of a more sophisticated time, and to a certain extent that is indeed true; but besides this there is a change in the morphology and the ornamental technique of the clay wares. The Jemdet Nasr pottery was not killed by the competition of the stone pots but by that of the clay wares which we here see associated with it and gradually supplanting it. The analysis of the graves gives results fully consistent with those obtained in other excavations. Thus the reserved slip ware is, in the 'Flood Pit' (*v. Antiq. Journ.* x, 331), found freely in ruins of houses constructed of plano-convex mud brick and separated by a complete building-level from the ruins in which Jemdet Nasr pottery commonly occurs; it therefore overlaps into the 'plano-convex brick period' and is definitely later than the Jemdet Nasr ware. On the other hand it is found associated with small rectangular bricks (the 'Riemchen' of the Warka excavators) and, as here in the graves, with authentic examples of Jemdet Nasr polychrome pottery; and, again, in this pit as in that dug in 1932-3, it is associated with post-Jemdet Nasr written tablets and seal-impressions in S.I.S. 4-5 (*v. Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 380) which are later than the graves. The stone vases of the graves are on the whole homogeneous and at least the development which they show is continuous; but they are markedly different from those of the Royal Cemetery which belong to the 'plano-convex brick period'. In view of the very small number of graves containing polychrome vases, and the occurrence of plain red and grey wares and even of reserved slip ware at the same level, it is safest to assume

that the section of the cemetery hitherto excavated belongs to the end of the Jemdet Nasr period properly so called and to the succeeding sub-periods characterized respectively by the use of those other pottery types; all belong to the period of building with 'Riemchen', all are definitely older than the tablets of the S.I.S. 4-5 stratum and therefore than the Fara remains, and they form a series of cultural phases sufficiently distinct to be given different names. Part of the value of this winter's discoveries is the light that they throw on the succession of these, their differences and relations.

The proper classification of the graves and their contents must depend on evidence gathered not from this year's work only but from other sites also, and it would be misleading to attempt it in this preliminary report; here I would do no more than describe briefly some of the material obtained this winter and the more obvious deductions to be drawn from it.

The Stone Vases. The vast majority of the stone vessels are plain. That this is not due to the lack of skill of the craftsmen, or to any failure to appreciate decoration, is shown by the few examples which the cemetery produced of ornamented vessels, but more conclusively by the astonishing stone carvings of late Jemdet Nasr date discovered by the German excavators at Warka. So far from the workmanship being crude and bespeaking the essays of beginners in the art of stone-cutting, as seemed to be the case at Jemdet Nasr itself, the vase-makers of Ur possessed a complete mastery of their material. I say 'the vase-makers of Ur' advisedly, for although the stone was imported there is no doubt that the vessels were of local manufacture. The types themselves are evidence for this; although minor variations are numerous enough, the main types are limited in range and are represented by very numerous examples, so that it would appear that they were supplied to meet the definite demands of local fashion and use: but more conclusive evidence is given by the finding, both in the rubbish levels above the graves (i.e. in rubbish more or less contemporary with them) and elsewhere, of quantities of stone drill-heads used in the manufacture of stone vases. Sometimes, as in the case of a steatite bowl of which a fragment was found this season (but at a higher level, and belonging to a later date), the inside of the vessels was gouged out with a narrow-edged chisel: the example referred to is unfinished, and all the chisel-marks remain. In the case of the harder stones on which a copper or bronze chisel might be ineffective, the inside was drilled with a bow drill whose head was of hard stone shaped rather like an hour-glass

and convex on both sides; the plain shaft so made could be enlarged by grinding or by cutting as a secondary operation. The vases themselves, judging by the regularity of their contours, may well have been lathe-turned.

To a considerable extent the form of a vessel was modified to suit its material. Advantage was taken of the translucence of alabaster and gypsum to obtain variety of effect by varying degrees of thickness; thus the wide flat rims of such vases as U. 19401 on pl. XLVII, a form employed exclusively for semi-transparent stones, were often cut to an almost paper-like thinness; the large vase U. 19519 figured on pl. XLVII (it is 0·39 m. high) is cut out of hard black diorite, and the severe strength of its outline, admirably in keeping with the character of the stone, would do credit to a Greek artist of the early fifth century B.C. Many of the shapes are beautiful, and about most of them there is a restraint, a conscious satisfaction in form for its own sake, which is the more striking when contrasted with the love of ornament which was equally expressed in the art of the time. The simplicity of the vessels found in the graves may be explained by the fact that they would be for the most part vessels of a domestic and utilitarian sort, such as a man used in his ordinary life and might be supposed to require in the next, or those which normally contained the kind of food and drink which he would require. As representing the popular taste they are therefore not less valuable than the ornate vases of ceremony which might be produced for temple use, and the fact that they are so good of their kind is evidence of the culture of the time. Some of the shapes are not good; the smaller bowls are sometimes heavy and ungraceful, and even such a cup as U. 19408 on pl. XLVIII, where the circle of the body is pinched out at the base almost to a square (a form more suited to metal than to stone; it actually occurs in metal in the Royal Cemetery) is more successful as a *tour de force* than as a thing of beauty. But on the whole the craftsman amply proves that he was not obliged to rely on surface ornament to produce a beautiful thing. When ornament is applied it is sometimes very simple, as in the case of the relief band of rope moulding on U. 19417, or on a limestone bowl-lamp with a handle and five spouts. Quite simple, too, is the petal motive which covers the rather rough little limestone cup U. 19378 on pl. XLV. The more elaborate examples of ornament, illustrated on pl. XLV, betray the Sumerian love of animal motives. U. 20000 is a limestone cup decorated with figures of cattle in low relief (the surface of the stone has suffered and the cup in its present condition does not do full

justice to the artist's original work); the heads of the animals are kept to the same plane as the bodies instead of being turned to the front and modelled in the round, as in the somewhat similar cup found last year and in various later examples, so that it is a departure from what has been regarded as the normal convention; but that it is equally characteristic of the period is shown by the magnificent alabaster vase found this season at Warka and by the stone trough, also from Warka, now in the British Museum (*British Museum Quarterly*, vol. iii, 2, p. 40), which we can confidently assign to the Jemdet Nasr age. Our cup is rougher in its workmanship than either of the two splendid parallels cited, but the design, in its freedom and truth to nature, is scarcely inferior. Much less remarkable is the (broken) alabaster double toilet-box supported by the figure of a ram, U. 19426 (pl. XLVIII); the body of the animal is but summarily suggested and the carving of the head is sketchy and careless; it is a 'bazaar piece', with no claims to art. An alabaster lamp, U. 19744, is covered all over with a raised dot decoration, but at one end a gazelle's head has been cut in low relief as if to break the mechanical monotony of the main design. Another alabaster lamp, U. 19745, is much more curious (pl. XLVIII). The form is taken from the *tridachnus* shell, of which we found in the graves several examples cut open for use as lamps, and the copy, with its five projecting horns grooved to receive the wicks, is sufficiently true to nature. But, moved by some whim of fancy, the maker has added underneath a bat's head carved in the round, and seen from below the lamp has all the appearance of a flying bat, the horned shell becoming its ribbed extended wing.

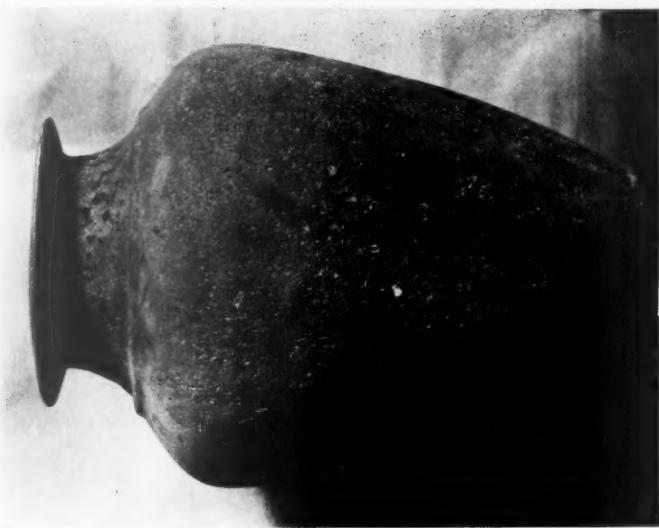
The decorated stone vessels belong without exception to the later graves of the series, and so do most of the less usual forms. Alabaster and gypsum as materials are also found for the most part in late graves and are then commonly employed; thus the best grave found, JNG/221, contained no less than thirty-two stone vases of which the majority are of alabaster or gypsum, and they include a number of unique shapes.

Metal. Copper vessels are fairly numerous, especially in the middle and lower graves, and generally take the form of large pans, flat-bottomed and with carinated sides, anything up to sixty centimetres in diameter. There were smaller bowls, two of them with long trough spouts, and one round-bottomed bowl supported on legs which were soldered to the sides; a single vase added to the limited range of types represented in the cemetery.

A remarkable feature was the complete lack of weapons and

tools. One grave (JNG/189) produced a heavy two-pronged instrument which had been fixed to a short wooden handle; it resembled an example found in a grave of slightly later date ('reserved slip' period) at al 'Ubaid, and may have been the head of a ceremonial staff or wand. There were no such things as knives or axes. Two spoons with long slender handles and flat bowls were found, the handle of one of them made of a strip of copper, square in section, which had been twisted on itself to produce a cable-like effect; and attached to one of the small gypsum pots was a miniature spoon such as might have been used for cosmetics. One late grave (JNG/219) produced a hair-ring (or ear-ring) of coiled silver wire similar to those found in the Royal Cemetery, and one (JNG/221) a single gold double conoid bead; in the older graves lead tumblers were common and there were examples of flat lead trays and lead bowls. But although all the metals were thus represented and although copper was evidently used freely for domestic purposes, and metal weapons must therefore have been common also, they do not occur here, and we can only suppose that religious beliefs did not require their presence in the grave.

Beads. Beads were found in the majority of the graves. The materials most favoured were carnelian, shell, and lapis lazuli, but agate and chalcedony, glazed frit, haematite, and gold are also found. Ring beads of carnelian are by far the most common and often occur to the exclusion of other shapes and materials; often they are strung in groups of so many at a time separated by barrel-beads of lapis lazuli. Most of the strings are necklaces, but beads were worn also at the waist, on the wrists, and (very rarely) as bangles on the legs; an instance of the latter was in JNG/220, but at the waist they are fairly frequent and then nearly always of one pattern—large flat ovals cut from the mouths of cowrie-shells, shell tubular beads, rings, and small natural shells pierced for stringing; sometimes there are added to these large rings of carnelian or haematite and chalcedony date-shaped beads. Very curious are the excessively long beads cut from the column of the conch shell; these may be as much as 0·14 m. in length, and four of them made a string, separated by ring beads of carnelian and shell. It is possible that such were worn not round the neck but on the head, like the modern *brim* or *ageyl*, which they resemble, but owing to the broken and decayed condition of the skulls the evidence for or against this was not in any case conclusive. Necklaces were often in two or three ranks, kept in place by spacers; the most interesting of the latter were agate double-axe-shaped examples



U. 19519 (1)



U. 19401 (2)

Jemdet Nasr stone vessels



U. 19426

U. 19428



U. 19621 (1/4)

U. 19408 (1/4)

U. 19272 (1/4)



U. 19745 (9/10)

Jemdet Nasr stone vessels

from JNG/221, U. 19575. The only amulet was of shell, in the form of a claw, found loose in the disturbed soil. The Jemdet Nasr age produced remarkable cylinder seals, as the excavations both at Jemdet Nasr itself and at Warka amply demonstrate, but in our graves such were almost entirely lacking. Grave JNG/324 contained two circular stamp seals with crude designs (U. 19974-5), and cylinder seal U. 19485 comes from the grave stratum though not from numbered graves; all are of the simplest description.

Clay Vessels. The clay vessels, though comparatively few in number (for generally such form the vast majority of the objects in graves, whereas here they were less common than stone vases) were most varied both in form and character, and it was evident that to a large extent the variations corresponded to, and denoted differences in, the date of the burials. The graves were superimposed, lying many deep in the stratum some three metres thick which contained the cemetery, and the changes in the pottery types answered to the levels at which the graves lay. With the limited material at our disposal it was possible to work out a chronological sequence of clay vessels which must in the main be correct. In a preliminary report this analysis cannot be given in detail (it will appear in the next volume of *Ur Excavations*), but certain outstanding results can be recorded here. The first form of decoration encountered was that of 'reserved slip' ware. In this the vessel has been covered with a fine slip, thin and somewhat lighter in colour than the body clay, and this has been partly wiped off so as to expose the body; a rough pattern of horizontal, vertical or oblique bands is thus obtained, the slip standing out in slight relief and contrasting in tint and texture with the actual clay of which the vase is made. The method of decoration is not confined to any one shape of pot, but is most common on a tall jug with angular contours having a tubular spout and an upstanding ear or lug. At a somewhat earlier period vessels of a very similar shape are enriched with a simple decoration, stripes and bands, in red paint; these are rare, and seem to be contemporary with the beginnings of the 'reserved slip' period, the two types being found at the same level. In the middle graves of the stratum there begins to appear a ware of a very different sort, or rather, two distinct wares which are wholly unlike one another but seem between them to characterize a phase of Mesopotamian culture. In the first place there are vessels entirely covered with a red haematite slip finely burnished in the best specimens, matt and flaky in others; the commonest form is a vase with ring base, very flat shoulder

separated from the belly by a sharp angle, short neck and small lugs, generally prolonged into ridges, on the shoulder. The second type is either black or smoky grey, the colour produced by the use of a smother kiln; the shapes are generally imitated from those of stone vases. These types appear, as I have stated, in graves of the middle period represented by the cemetery, but they continue down to the lowest level, and in the 'Flood Pit' (*v. Antiq. Journ.* x, 332) fragments were found under the Jemdet Nasr stratum; they would therefore seem to have enjoyed a very long vogue and to have preceded and outlived the polychrome pottery of the Jemdet Nasr period proper.

Of the polychrome ware few, but good, examples were found. Generally in these the greater part of the pot's surface is covered with a red paint, sometimes matt, sometimes burnished, but there are left rectangular panels of the buff body-clay on which geometrical designs are drawn in black; sometimes the intervals of the black design are filled with a plum red, deeper in colour than that of the main ground: the normal shape is that shown in the illustrations. The later prevalence of stone vases must testify to the increasing riches of Ur in the period represented by the cemetery. That we have not found, in the graves so far excavated, treasures of precious metal may be due to the burial customs of the time or merely to the accidents of discovery—much of the cemetery has yet to be explored—but there can be little doubt that the age which produced the upper graves of our series and the remarkable stone carvings of Warka was extremely rich, a worthy forerunner and perhaps a rival of that of Shub-ad and Meskalam-dug.

The second part of the season's programme was the tracing of the outlines of the Third Dynasty and Larsa Temenos, of which the N.W. end had been excavated in 1932–3 (pl. XLIX). The S.E. end seemed to be given by a heavy wall built of burnt bricks and bitumen below and mud brick above, with battered face and shallow buttresses, which bounded the terrace on which stands the palace of Ur-Engur. The N.E. wall for more than half its length must have disappeared, as the ground here is seriously denuded, and excavations attempted in 1931 had discovered walls of plano-convex bricks almost at surface level and only scanty traces of Third Dynasty building inside the presumed line of the Temenos wall. Work along the S.W. limits of the Temenos appeared likely to yield the best results, and it was here that they would be most illuminating, for what we did know offered considerable difficulties. To the S.E. of the great Nin-gal temple

of Third Dynasty and Larsa date the Temenos wall of Nebuchadnezzar encloses a lofty ridge which was excavated by us in 1925-6. Here there were found the ruins of a temple erected by Dungi (*c.* 2250 B.C.) in honour of the goddess Nimin-tabba; the building runs right athwart the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall, has an orientation quite different from that of all the Temenos buildings, and lies very much higher than the floor of the Larsa temple of Nin-gal; its relation to the Third Dynasty Temenos was most difficult to understand.

The west corner of the Third Dynasty Temenos coincided within two metres or so with that of Nebuchadnezzar, and the direction of the S.W. wall was manifestly the same; consequently we started work S.E. of the Nin-gal temple on the line of the Neo-Babylonian wall and in the neighbourhood of the 'Nebuchadnezzar' gate. That the gates of the different periods should coincide seemed not unlikely, and a road along the S.E. limits of the Nin-gal temple debouching on a gateway through the Temenos wall was also probable. We at once found house ruins later than or contemporary with the Neo-Babylonian Temenos built right up against the wall; below these came houses which had been cut away by the Temenos wall builders, and below these again houses of Kassite date which ran right under the wall and joined up with the Kassite houses inside the Temenos excavated by us in 1925-6. There was no Kassite Temenos wall here, but the residential quarter of the town extended unbroken over the area enclosed by the south corner of Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos; evidently the latter represented an innovation and the original Temenos wall must be sought elsewhere.

Cross-cuts were made at the end of the 'Sacred Way' which runs between the S.E. face of the Ziggurat platform and the Nin-gal temple, and again outwards from the S.W. wall of that temple close to its south corner; in both spots the Third Dynasty Temenos wall duly appeared. In the former cut a very much ruined platform of mud bricks of the characteristic Ur-Engur dimensions, $0.23\text{ m.} \times 0.15\text{ m.} \times c. 0.09\text{ m.}$, was followed outwards until it fell away in a rough slope; there was no true face, and no sign of the burnt brick revetment which it must have originally possessed, but along the N.W. side of the Temenos also that revetment had disappeared except in one re-entrant angle, and its survival here was scarcely to be expected. In the second cut a similar platform was found running out from the wall of the temple. At some later period it had been almost destroyed by the excavation of a great pit in the sides of which furnaces had been contrived, but on one side of the pit the

Third Dynasty brickwork was still preserved, and here too it fell away in a rough slope giving not indeed a true face but a line which agreed perfectly with that of the other cut and of the west angle of the Temenos found in the previous season. From that angle to the south corner of the Nin-gal temple therefore the limits of the Third Dynasty Temenos were ascertained; what happened beyond that point had yet to be discovered.

A fresh cut was made near the south corner of the Nin-gal temple, exposing part of the temple's S.E. wall to its foundations. These rested on a platform of Ur-Engur mud bricks which, traced to the S.W., ended in a slightly battered terrace wall going down to a depth of 3·00 m. From the terrace edge the rubbish lying against it ran down at a violent angle and contained numerous fragments of burnt bricks of Larsa character, showing that as late as the Larsa period the front of the terrace had been exposed and the low-lying area in front of it had been open. But the terrace wall itself, though unbroken, could not boast of a true face; there was a thick mud plaster against it, but the surface of this was rough and unfinished, and the face instead of being uniform from top to bottom was at two points stepped forward in a way which increased the batter of the wall as a whole. It was fairly obvious that the present appearance of the wall was due to the intentional removal of a burnt-brick revetment; the stepping-back of the mud brick was calculated to give due support to the casing, and if this were somewhat thicker at the bottom than at the top, and provided with shallow buttresses, it would reproduce exactly the well-preserved stretch of terrace wall beyond the Ur-Engur palace. That it was the Third Dynasty Temenos wall admitted of no doubt whatsoever; the mere study of levels was sufficient to establish the fact.

The wall was followed, partly by cross-cuts and partly by continuous trenching, to a point well beyond the east corner of the Nin-gal temple; then there was found running out from it at right angles a very heavy mud-brick wall capped with the broken foundations of a wall, also very thick, constructed with burnt bricks of the Larsa period; the foundations started at terrace level and were stepped down to the S.E. Beyond this was a gap of 11·00 m. and then a second return to the S.E., the mud-brick wall being again capped with Larsa foundations in burnt brickwork. Here the remains, owing to the denudation of the area, were very fragmentary, and in the time at our disposal it was not possible to follow them up; but it seems certain that they

must originally have run on to join with the terrace wall S.E. of Ur-Engur's palace, though, as the S.W. end of that wall is completely destroyed, the actual point of junction could never be found. The double wall I would explain as marking an entrance of the Temenos, a ramp or flight of steps built in the angle against the Temenos wall and with a balustrade on the other side; the stepping-down of the burnt brick foundations on the latter is good evidence in favour of the explanation.

The Third Dynasty Temenos, therefore, was very much smaller than that of Nebuchadnezzar. It consisted of a rectangle measuring some 250·00 m. by 200·00 m. within which lay the Ziggurat, the Nannar temple, E-Nun-Mah, Dublal-mah, the Nin-gal temple, and another temple now destroyed, and of a smaller rectangular projection on the S.E. side of the main enclosure containing the palace. The palace, the destroyed temple, the Nin-gal temple, and E-Nun-Mah were all on one level, an artificial platform about 4·50 m. high; the Ziggurat stood upon its own higher platform, the great Nannar courtyard was sunk 4·50 m. below the main level. But although thus raised and terraced, the Temenos was dominated from the south by much higher ground. It was here that the original settlement of Ur had been planted, and by the time of the Third Dynasty it had risen so high on its own ruins that the Dimin-tabba temple built by king Dungi on the edge of the residential area stood 4·00 m. above the Temenos level although separated from it by only thirty metres. Whether walls held up the town terrace, or the houses were simply stepped up against its slope, we do not yet know.

A few days at the end of the season were spent in clearing private houses of the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods (pl. L). In 1930-1 we had excavated part of two streets lying on high ground beyond the twentieth-century private house area; this had been intended as a preliminary to extending the twentieth-century excavation, but had proved very interesting in itself. We had cleared two or three houses and had traced the outlines of another two *insulae*, but the interior of these remained to be cleared, and since not many men could be profitably employed at a time on the Temenos wall there was now an opportunity to clear them.

The main *insula* turned out, rather unexpectedly, to be all one house. A very large court, entered through an antechamber, occupied the centre of the building; on its south side was a long and shallow 'reception-room', and beyond this the audience-chamber, the wide doors of the two rooms set in a line. Rooms

of a more private nature surrounded the court on its other sides; the kitchen lay in the south corner of the building, and the N.E. part of the block was laid out in much the same plan with centre court and audience-chambers, but, as it communicated through these with the main building, it was evidently a wing and not a separate house. The outer wall is of the peculiar character typical of the period, built in a series of close-set re-entrant angles running at an angle to the wall's direction like the teeth of a saw. The inner face of the wall often shows the same feature, which is difficult to explain, for although the angles would form a quite effective decoration on the exterior, that would not be gained, nor was there any need for it, on the inside. One can only suppose that it is constructive, and that the wall was laid out, and built, in short lengths arranged obliquely and abutting on each other.

As in the case of the large house cleared in 1931, the lay-out of the interior, while strictly regular in itself, is entirely askew with the containing walls. I had previously suggested that this might have been due to a change in town planning and that streets had been driven at right angles through quarters differently orientated, so that the new façades on the new streets bore no relation to the old interiors. But here, where the buildings were much better preserved, it could be established that the cross-walls were regularly bonded in to the outer walls which they met at such odd angles; for all its apparent perversity the house had been planned and built at one time on the lines of the existing ruins. The explanation is that whatever the shape and position of the site, a good house had to be so orientated that the wide door of the reception-room faced the north and had the advantage of the cool breezes in hot weather; the loss of space that resulted did not greatly matter when the population of the city was relatively small and building-sites were so much larger than in the old days. It is interesting to compare this house with that which the German excavators called 'the great house in Merkes' at Babylon; the ground-plan is remarkably similar, though the Ur house is actually the larger of the two, and would seem to be typical of the Neo-Babylonian age. In its main features it closely resembles also the more elaborate 'palace of Bel-shalti-nannar' at Ur, lying close to the Harbour Temple (*Antiq. Journ.* xi, 376). The absence of any staircase shows that these buildings were only one story high, though the flat roofs were presumably used for sitting-out places in good weather; the greater thickness of the walls of the reception- and audience-chambers would imply that

they rose considerably above the general height of the building. Very little was found in the rooms to identify their several uses, and there was a striking dearth of tablets except in a very small room near the west corner of the house, where quantities of exercise tablets were found lying close to the surface and belonging to the later period of occupation. Throughout the building the floors had at some time or another been raised about 0.30m.; in the rooms, which were mud-floored, this was shown only by the marks on the wall-plaster, but in the courtyards, which were paved with brick, the evidence was conclusive. To judge by the analogy of the house next door, the two periods should be those of Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar respectively, but here there was no written evidence to confirm this; Persian graves dug down into the ruins proved that the existing remains were pre-Persian in date (owing to denudation no Persian buildings survived) but nearer than this we could not go. A small and poor house farther along the main street, one of two which we cleared in this area, was more productive in the way of objects, for it yielded a quantity of tablets, most of them letters of the Persian age. With them was a curious and perhaps unique object, a little doll (pierced for suspension, and so possibly an amulet) of polychrome glass; the hands, once clasped over the breast, are broken away, but the figure with its flounced skirt and elaborately dressed hair is quite in the old tradition, and the face, hand-modelled with applied pellets for eyes, is remarkable.

Short though the time allowed for this piece of work was, it has resulted in laying bare a fairly extensive area within the residential quarter of the Neo-Babylonian town, an area which, with its large and small houses, wide main streets and narrow alleys, is probably representative of the place and period. If our twelve years' work at Ur was to illustrate in greater or less degree all the principal phases in the city's history, this excavation was necessary to complete the survey, and its success was certainly out of all proportion to the little time and labour involved.

Since this is the last official report of the Joint Expedition which will appear in the *Antiquaries Journal* I cannot but take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who during these twelve years have contributed to the success of our work. To the Directors of the two Museums who have organized and maintained the Joint Expedition the thanks of all interested in the archaeology of the Near East are due, and more especially of myself, who have throughout benefited by their support. To the

wide circle of friends who have generously contributed to the funds of the Expedition, and to the officials in Iraq who have in various ways smoothed its path, I am deeply grateful. Most of all would I acknowledge my indebtedness to my wife, and after her to the other members of the staff that has been with me in the field; their enthusiasm and their help have made the work easy and its success assured. Lastly I would thank the Society of Antiquaries for the hospitality with which they have heard and have printed in their *Journal*, year after year, my reports on the excavations at Ur.

The Brass of Bishop Yong at New College, Oxford

By RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

On the north side of the ante-chapel of New College, Oxford, lies a brass for John Yong, Warden of the College, who was titular bishop of Callipolis in Thrace. The date of his death, the 25th March, 1526, has not been filled in in the inscription, so it is to be inferred that the brass was put down in his lifetime, say c. 1525.

The earliest description of the brass is at p. 9 of the *Oxford Manual* published by the Oxford Architectural Society in 1848. This definitely states, 'His head is lost, as is also the crook of his pastoral staff, to which the vexillum is attached'.

This manual is generally ascribed to Haines, who in 1861 published in his own name a manual (with the sanction of the above Society) which is still to-day unsurpassed so far as its first part is concerned. As to the second part consisting of a list of monumental brasses in the British Isles it is natural that the systematic work of the years since 1861 has discovered many brasses unknown to Haines, and it is now definitely replaced by Mr. Mill Stephenson's list published in 1926. Haines in his list repeats the statement that the head is lost, and refers to the reproduction of the brass in Boutell's *Series* published in 1849, which shows a blank outline for the head and top of the staff. Boutell remarks, 'the head of the effigy and also the head of the pastoral staff have been broken away'. This statement has been repeated whenever the brass has been described since Haines. Mr. Stephenson says 'head of eff. and of crosier lost', and gives a useful list of all the places where a reproduction of the brass is to be found. These follow Boutell until we get to Druitt's *Costume on Brasses*, 1906, and there at p. 80 is to be found a direct photograph of the brass in its slab. Another is given by Mr. Clayton in the *Alcuin Club Collections*, xxii (1919), at p. 32, which, though larger, must have been prepared from the same photograph. Mr. Druitt says nothing about the head, but Mr. Clayton says the head of the effigy and the top of the pastoral staff are lost.

Some short time ago when examining some old rubbings which had been given to the collection of rubbings of monumental brasses of the Museum of Archaeology at Cambridge

I came across a rubbing of the brass of Bishop Yong, which showed the details of the face, of the apparel of the amice, of the mitre, and of the head of the pastoral staff. At first sight I imagined this had all been filled in by the brass rubber, and in fact was a 'fake', but a little careful examination showed that it was all rubbed with heel ball from something that was in the stone, and that the details of the face, apparel, and crosier, as well as those of the mitre, were very much too good to be anything but original. On returning to London I examined the rubbing of the brass in the Society's collection, and found there a rubbing made on November 8, 1838, by a former Director of the Society, Mr. Albert Way, which showed perfectly clearly all the details I had seen (but not so clearly) on the rubbing at Cambridge, and in some respects, as was to be expected, very much better. From this rubbing of Mr. Way's the illustration (pl. li) has been prepared.

Mr. Way was clearly struck by the curious detail that he found and rubbed, for he notes at the side of the head 'mortar or some composition'.

Recently being in Oxford I went to the Ashmolean Museum, which I knew had a fine collection of early rubbings of brasses, many of which belong to the Oxford Architectural Society; and the Keeper, our Fellow Mr. E. T. Leeds, was good enough to allow me to inspect an early—but undated—rushing of Bishop Yong's brass which clearly showed the features of the face and details of the amice, mitre, and pastoral staff though not so clearly as on Mr. Way's rubbing. Further, Mr. Leeds was good enough himself to come with me to New College Chapel, where we made a detailed examination of the brass in question. The parts referred to above do not now show any traces such as appear in the rubbings, and the upper part is merely a shapeless mass of composition looking exactly like the photograph from which Mr. Druitt's plate and that of Mr. Clayton were prepared. But the appearance is quite unlike what it would be if the head and mitre and pastoral staff had been originally brass, and afterwards torn out of their indent.

The conclusion then that I come to is that the upper part was never of brass, but was put in when the brass was laid down in some composition which was coloured to show the natural hue of the face, the details of the amice, the jewelled mitre, and the head of the staff.

I have to admit that in this country so far as I am aware nothing of the sort is recorded and, if it is as I suppose, New College Chapel has an example which we may call unique in

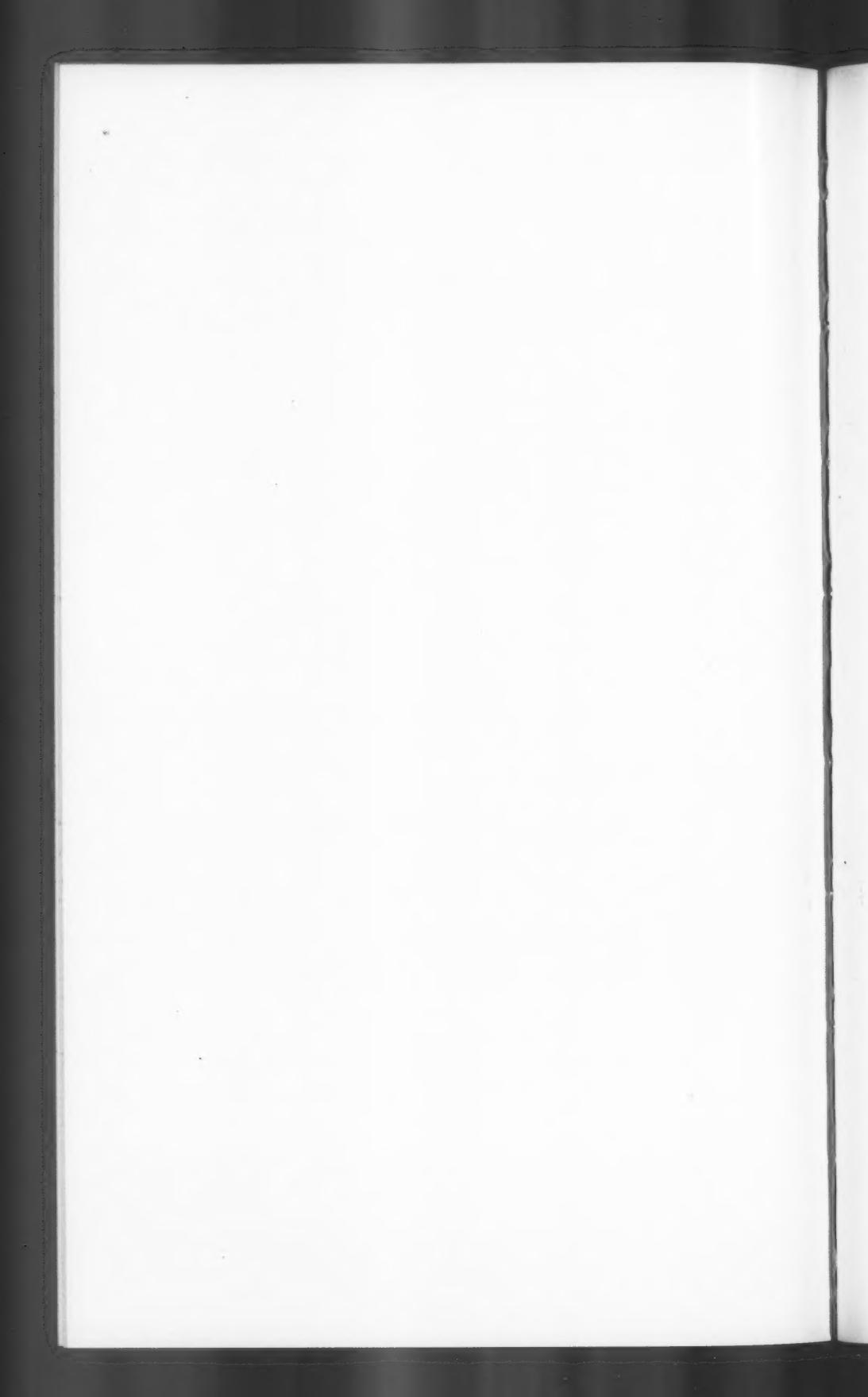


Oxford, New College Chapel

Bishop Yong, c. 1525

Details of face, mitre, apparel of amice, and head of pastoral staff

From a rubbing made in 1838 by Mr. Albert Way



the hope that so calling it may induce another to turn up very shortly. In making this admission, I quite see that I very much weaken the probability of my contention being accepted, but there are some other considerations that may help.

It cannot, I think, be doubted that shields of arms which must always depend on colour were frequently filled in on brasses in coloured composition. This was no doubt usually put in a brass frame and has generally been lost by wear, as would naturally happen to a material much more friable than brass, and not expanding and contracting in the same degree. But it still remains in brasses on walls in some cases; though it must not be confused with the enamel which was also sometimes used, as at Carshalton, on which Mr. Mill Stephenson's remarks in his *Monumental Brasses in Surrey* (p. 94) must be carefully noted.¹ But it was not only the shields which were so treated. Large portions of effigies must have been adorned with coloured composition to show fur and similar details of costume. The great brass at Graveney, Kent, to Judge Martyn and his wife, 1436, shows treatment of this kind both to indicate the fur lining to the Judge's cloak and the lady's mantle. It was used on the heart the Judge holds in his hand and for his coif. In the case of the clergy the same treatment is noticed in the almuce especially when the cope is not worn, as in the case in the brass of Thomas Butler, 1494, Haseley, Oxon., and it can often be noticed where the cope is worn, as in the fine brass at Bottesford, Leicester, to Henry de Codyngtoun, 1404.²

I have said that there are no cases known of a brass in this country having the head in anything but brass, but abroad such instances occur. The great instance is that cited by Haines (p. ix) of the brass of the king of Denmark and his queen at Ringstad. This would have been a leading case were it not that it has suffered restoration, new faces having been put in, but an early rubbing in the collection of the Society shows that when it was taken, though the king's face gave no trace, the queen's

¹ In the fifties of the last century, when it was the custom to bury fine ledger slabs under concrete and neat tiles, it was the custom of some architects to mark the place of the slab by a small square of coloured composition showing the arms in colour and an inscription and date. These have by wear now become almost entirely effaced, but examples may be still seen in Ospringe church, Kent. But the custom did not continue for long, probably being found rather troublesome and too costly.

² Many small pieces of this brass were until recently loose in a cupboard in the vestry. But they were all lately carefully fixed in the stone under the direction of our Fellow the Duke of Rutland, and the brass has now recovered its pristine beauty.

face showed much as if it had been inserted in a material of the same kind as that used at Oxford.

If we pass from brasses to the analogous form of memorial shown on incised slabs we find numerous examples in which faces and other details have been filled in with material other than the slab. Such are the slabs at Boston. There is also a most interesting one at Ashby Puerorum, Lincs., which is figured in Haines (p. 256). But the staff of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has found some quite as interesting if not more so. In the third volume of the Essex Inventory is the remarkable instance at Middleton, where the face has been filled in; and in the Inventories for Hereford there is a long series. That at Canon Pyon has the inlay in light coloured stone in small sections. At Allansmore the slab has coloured shields in mastic, and the slab at Turnastone shows some of the same features. Whether Herefordshire was remote from the places where monumental brasses were made and therefore these incised slabs were more popular in that region is a question which would invite a good deal of discussion, but in fact the incised slabs in these isles have never had much detailed description, and they are worthy of a good deal of study. But this is not the place for it. It is only necessary to insist that the incised slabs tend to support my suggestion as to the details pointed out in the illustration which are not brass. I may perhaps usefully add that the way in which the foreign incised slabs are decorated is described in the *Archaeological Journal* (vol. ix, p. 384).

An Early Iron Age Site at Holwell, Hertfordshire

By E. S. APPLEBAUM

THE pottery recorded in this paper was found at Flints sand-pit on Lordship Farm¹ early in 1933 by Mrs. C. Wager, till recently of Holwell, to whom thanks are due for permission to publish. The sand-pit is half a mile south of Holwell, a village $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Hitchin. It is situated on a slope facing westwards, at 200 ft. above sea-level, and the soil is a patch of sand on boulder-clay (plan, fig. 1).

In the course of sand-digging, some pits were cut into and destroyed on the north side of the sand-pit. The pits were about 5 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. deep. Other pits may lie to the north. Mr. W. H. Lane, of Letchworth, has kindly sent the following note : 'In one of the pits there were two hearths. The first hearth was at a depth of about 4 ft. 6 in. Above this was silted material sloping at a rather acute angle from east to west. The pit had then been levelled by dumping surface-soil, and the second hearth made some 2 ft. above the first.'

POTTERY

(a) Decorated (fig. 2)

1. Fragment of vessel with remarkable inturned rim, separated from the body of the pot by a wide deep groove. The pot was presumably of biconical form with more or less carinated shoulder. Hard light-brown ware with smooth micaceous grey surface. The outside of the rim is decorated with four deeply incised chevrons, scratched after baking.

This is a rare form in Britain. A vessel with similar sharply inbent rim was found at West Harling, Norfolk, associated with Hallstatt pottery of Scarborough type.² A pot from All Cannings Cross may also be analogous.³

Similar vessels are known from abroad; for example, a carinated pot with inturned rim and pointed base, of Hallstatt date, from Cortaillod, on Lake Neuchâtel.⁴ Possibly other

¹ 6 in. O.S. Herts., Sheet 6, SE.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vii, 119, fig. 35.

³ M. E. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 179, pl. 41, no. 4.

⁴ Munro, *Lake Dwellings of Europe*, p. 46, fig. 10, no. 9.

vessels with inturned rims from Swiss Lake-dwellings may be comparable,¹ but the parallel is not to be pressed.

2. Sherd of similar ware, from a bowl with short neck and

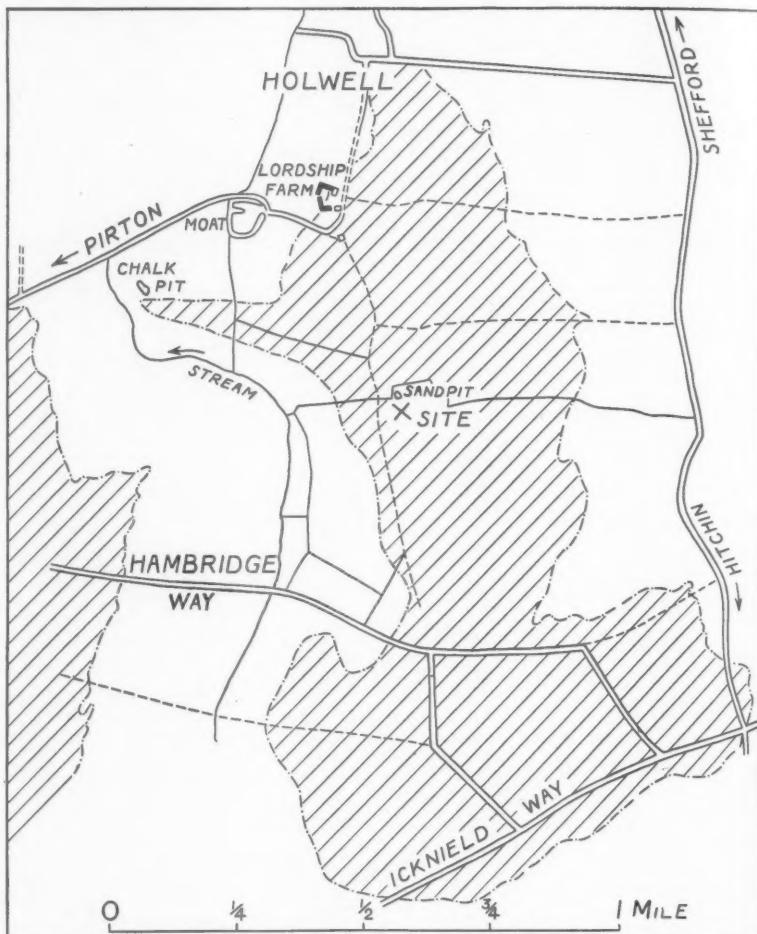


FIG. 1. Sketch-map of Holwell. Land above 200 ft. is shaded |

well-marked carinated shoulder. The decoration was incised after baking, and consists of chevrons on the neck and shoulder, and a series of short lines in pairs, sloping in opposite directions.

¹ Vogt, *Spätbronzezeitliche Keramik der Schweiz*, p. 67, pl. ix, 14.

This high-shouldered bowl appears to be a modification of the more pronounced type common abroad in the late Hallstatt period; for example, in the cemetery at Saint Sulpice, Tarn,¹ where the decoration is also paralleled. In Britain, the shape occurs on Hallstatt sites at Scarborough² and Park Brow.³

3. Fragment of similar ware, from the shoulder of a bowl;

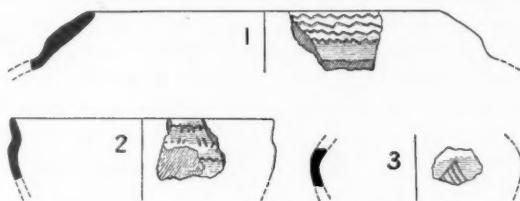


FIG. 2. Decorated pottery from Holwell (1/4)

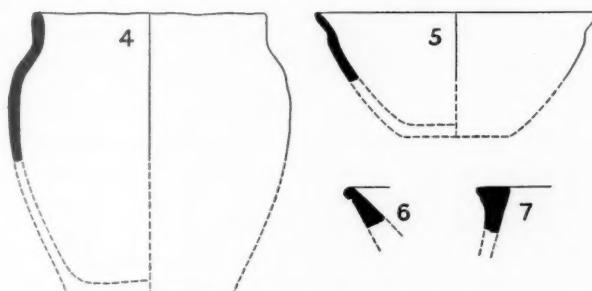


FIG. 3. Plain pottery from Holwell (1/4)

the angle is uncertain. Decorated with a hatched triangle, firmly incised after baking.

(b) Plain (fig. 3)

4. Part of shouldered cooking-pot with short upright neck. Coarse light-brown ware, inside mottled dark grey, outside buff and tooled, burnt black on the upper part. Another sherd of this type is red inside.

This is a common Iron Age A type, for instance at All Cannings Cross.⁴

5. Part of bowl with slight shoulder and everted rim, similar

¹ Déchelette, *Manuel*, iii, 160, fig. 256, nos. 11-17.

² *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 190, fig. 42.

³ *Antiq. Journ.* iv, 352, figs. 5, 6, and 10.

⁴ Cunnington, *op. cit.*, p. 155, pl. 30, nos. 1-2.

in form to no. 2. Ware as nos. 1-3, with smooth light buff surface. Similar plain forms occur at Scarborough;¹ at Jack's Hill, Great Wymondley, Herts., with incised decoration,² and at Cherry Hinton, Cambs., with finger-nail decoration on the shoulder.³

6. Fragment of rim with everted neck of Hallstatt form. The beading of the edge is not easy to parallel. Coarse light-brown ware, shiny black inside, polished grey outside.

7. Flat-topped rim expanded on the outer edge. Drab grey-brown ware, uneven dark grey surface. Rims of this type occur at Scarborough, on bucket-shaped urns with applied clay bands.⁴ A comparable rim, with raised moulding clearly the survival of the applied band, was found at Wilbury, near Letchworth, in 1933.

Not illustrated. Mr. Throssel, of Pirton, possesses two beaded bases of coarse ware, said to have come from the pit which contained the superimposed hearths. He also has from the site a pedestal-base of coarse brown ware with smooth grey-black surface, perhaps comparable with Hengistbury class B.⁵

OTHER OBJECTS

Fig. 4. A piece of baked clay resembling a large whorl. It is a roughly kneaded mass of coarse sandy buff clay containing white chalk grit. About one-half of the object remains. The centre is pierced obliquely by a fairly regular circular hole, the inside of which is smooth, as also is one side of the object, suggesting that this side rested on the ground. It measures about 7 cm. across, and the maximum diameter of the hole is 4·3 cm. The character of the perforation suggests that a stick passed through it, and the object may have been the clay packing round the bottom end of a strut of one of the huts, where it passed into the ground.

Pieces of clay daub have also been picked up near the pits.

From the sand-pit also comes a bone whorl decorated with concentric circles, clearly of Roman date.

Decorated pottery of Holwell type is very scarce locally. At Wilbury a single fragment decorated with chevrons incised after baking was found in 1933, though wares comparable with our nos. 1-3 occur here. As regards form and decoration, the

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 190, fig. 53.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vi, 373, pl. xxxvii, h.

³ Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 96, pl. xvi, 6.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 185, figs. 16-18.

⁵ Hengistbury Head Report, pl. xviii, 32.

Holwell sherds are to be classed with those from Jack's Hill, where chevrons and lattice decoration occurred on black burnished wares, and in both instances the incisions were filled with white inlay.¹ On the whole, however, the Jack's Hill material seems to be later (probably fourth century). The absence so far of comparable pottery from the Cambridge region is notable, though the parallel for no. 1 at West Harling should be kept in mind.

Outside East Anglia, decoration incised after baking is local-



FIG. 4. Object of baked clay, Holwell ($\frac{1}{2}$)

ized. There is one fragment at Scarborough, with rectangular panels bordered inside with zigzag lines.²

The classic site in Britain is of course All Cannings Cross, where the chevron pattern and groups of sloping lines occur in profusion on haematite-coated bowls.³ Both these motifs are recorded from seven other Wiltshire sites, namely, Chisenbury Trendle,⁴ Fifield Bavant Down,⁵ Figsbury Rings,⁶ Lidbury Camp,⁷ Swallowcliffe Down,⁸ Wilsford Down,⁹ and Yarnbury.¹⁰ The shaded triangle occurs at Fifield Bavant Down and Oldbury Camp.¹¹

The Wiltshire evidence suggests that in that region, as elsewhere, bowls with decoration scratched after baking belong to the close of the Hallstatt period.

One further find in south-eastern Britain remains to be noticed. This is a fragment of rim found on a late Hallstatt site at Turnford, near Cheshunt, Herts., by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren, and

¹ Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia, vi, 373, pl. xxxvi, c, and pl. xxxvii, h and i.

² Archaeologia, lxxvii, 196, fig. 57, no. 1.

³ M. E. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 144, pl. 28, nos. 3-4, pl. 33, nos. 1-6, 8.

⁴ Wilts. Arch. Mag. xlvi, 2.

⁵ Ibid., xlii, 476, pl. vi, 5.

⁶ Ibid., xliii, 51, note 1.

⁷ Ibid., xl, 33, pl. viii, 3.

⁸ Ibid., xliii, 73, pl. vi, 6.

⁹ Devizes Museum Catalogue, ii, 94, no. 814.

¹⁰ Wilts. Arch. Mag. xlvi, 211, pl. xiv, 1-2.

¹¹ Devizes Museum Catalogue, ii, 96, no. 847.

now in his collection (fig. 5). The rim is everted, and the ware is black with smooth brown surface. In the hollow of the neck is scratched a herring-bone pattern, and above it, directly below the rim, are small incised dots, exactly as on our no. 2. The provenance of this sherd suggests that the makers of this type of pottery in eastern Britain entered the country via the Thames and made their way up the valleys of the Lea and Beane, finally to settle in the Hitchin Gap. The affinity in form that some of the Holwell sherds bear to examples from Scarborough and West



FIG. 5. Decorated rim from Turnford, Herts. (½)

Harling indicates a lower Rhenish origin; considered with the Jack's Hill material, however, it is clearly separate from the Wilbury pottery, which has parallels to the north-east, probably indicating an entry from the direction of the Wash. The West Harling material is strongly Germanic, whereas that from Wilbury includes both Germanic and central European elements; the decoration on the

Holwell sherds may indicate a stronger central European influence derived from the Rhineland, such as characterizes the wares at Les Jogasses and All Cannings Cross. This would be consonant with a more southerly entry via the Thames valley.¹

The parallels cited suggest that all the Holwell pottery illustrated is of the same date, probably not later than the fifth century B.C. Mr. Lane's account suggests, however, that there was a later occupation in the Iron Age, to which the pedestal-base mentioned above may have belonged.

At Danes Field, Pirton, less than a mile to the south-west of this site, skeleton burials were found associated with pottery and a Hallstatt brooch of serpentiform type.² In the same field was found a looped socketed axe of Late Bronze Age date.

Thanks are due to Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., and Mr. G. C. Dunning for suggestions and help in compiling this paper.

¹ For Scarborough forms on the Thames, compare Old England, Brentford, *Antiquity*, iii, 20 ff., fig. 4, no. 3; and Southchurch, Essex, *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 415, fig. 4, nos. 4-6.

² Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 80.

A Flint Sickle-flake from Selmeston, Sussex

By ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A., and E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.

APART from the Scandinavian crescentic flint sickles recently described by Dr. Grahame Clark (*Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, vii, 67-81) we are not aware that any demonstrable flint sickle-blades have yet been observed in Britain. It is therefore all the more interesting that in the sand-pit at Selmeston, Sussex, where Dr. Clark has excavated mesolithic dwelling-pits later occupied by Peterborough folk (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 134), there has lately come to light a flint flake that has indubitably been used as a sickle.

The flake is 2·75 in. long, 1 in. wide, and about 0·35 in. thick on the average, and consists of opaque grey flint, with patches of brown along one edge, and a coarse, light grey, 'cherty inclusion' at one end (fig. 1). The bulbar end of the flake has been removed, and the end so fractured trimmed to a bevel. A prominent *arête* runs the length of the dorsum of the flake, not centrally, but nearer the brown edge. On this face almost the whole surface between the brown edge and the *arête* is covered with a remarkably brilliant gloss, except where secondary flakes have been removed (fig. 2). On the opposite (bulbar) face there is a similar, but less prominent, gloss concentrated along the brown edge, and gradually fading towards the opposite edge of the flake.

Both before and since the production of the gloss, coarse secondary flakes have been removed from each face along the brown edge, three from the bulbar face, and one larger and a few smaller ones from the dorsal face, the general arrangement of them giving the effect of a very coarse serration. They have not, however, all been removed at one time, for the flake-scar nearest the distal end on the bulbar face has some gloss in its hollow, whereas none of the other flake-scars shows any trace of gloss. These small flakes seem to have been taken off the working edge of the flake by way of resharpening it.

At the proximal end the 'cherty inclusion' does not appear to be so susceptible to polish, for the gloss stops abruptly at its margin (cf. fig. 1 with fig. 2). On both faces, however, there are small patches of circumscribed lustre—probably 'hafting-gloss', due to friction in a wooden handle. At the other (distal) end the diffuse gloss extends round the end of the flake, showing that in all probability it was attached to a handle at the 'cherty'

end. There is also a trace of the diffuse gloss on the squared edge of the flake lying opposite the working edge, creeping round the *arête* from the bulbar surface, together with a tiny patch of sharply defined brilliant gloss which does not suggest hafting-gloss and is a well-known, though unexplained, feature of many flints.

That the diffuse gloss distributed along both faces of one edge is evidence that the flake was used for cutting corn is now

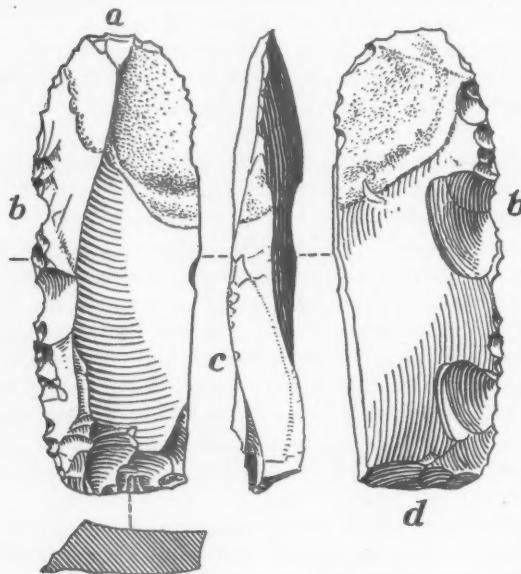


FIG. 1. Flint sickle-flake from Selmeston, Sussex, showing 'cherty inclusion' (stippled). (a) Proximal end, probably attached to wooden haft; (b) 'brown edge'; (c) 'squared edge'; (d) distal end, originally the bulbar end ($\frac{1}{2}$)

well established, and analogous sickle-flints, with or without such gloss, are familiar objects in Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia (see *Antiquity*, iv, 184-6). The question now arises whether this flake was mounted in a groove in a wooden handle, either straight or curved, according to the practice in districts bordering the Mediterranean, or whether it was mounted in the Scandinavian fashion, at right angles to a straight handle, like the well-known example from Stenild in Jutland (Chr. Blinkenberg, *Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. du Nord*, 1896-1901, pp. 183-98,

and figs. 9–10). We incline to the latter view for the following reasons:

(1) The distribution of what looks like hafting-gloss suggests that the blade may have been attached to a wooden handle at the cherty end, though part of the haft (as in the Stenild example) may have extended along the proximal part of the squared edge to keep the blade at right angles to the handle.

(2) The presence of traces of corn-gloss on the squared edge

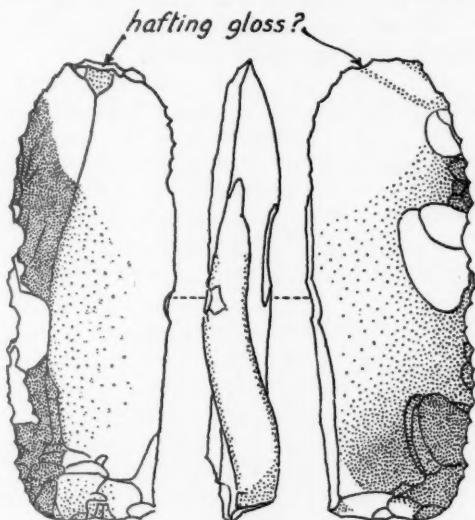


FIG. 2. The Selveston flint sickle, showing by stippling the distribution and intensity of the gloss. The closer the stippling, the brighter the gloss ($\frac{1}{4}$)

opposite the working edge indicates that the flint cannot have been set in a groove, but that the back-lash of the corn-stalks, as they were cut, carried traces of the gloss round the back of the blade.

(3) The flake was found in surface soil in that part of the sand-pit in which the Peterborough pottery was found by Dr. Clark. It is therefore reasonable to presume that it belonged to the Peterborough occupation rather than to the mesolithic, and therefore one would expect it to be of Scandinavian type.

The specimen has been submitted to Dr. Grahame Clark, who argues in favour of the view that the sickle may have been hafted in the Mediterranean manner—(1) if it was mounted

in the Stenild manner the sickle-blade must have been very exiguous; (2) why are both ends squared?

We admit that the squaring and bevelling of the 'distal' end are an argument in favour of the Mediterranean method.

The flint of which this sickle is composed is not Downland flint, and was therefore most probably derived from a beach-pebble, though no trace of crust survives. It is possible that this kind of flint takes a corn-gloss more readily than does Downland flint, but whatever the reason may be, demonstrable sickle-flints have not yet been observed in any of the neolithic causewayed camps on the chalk Downs.

A Settlement of the South Saxons

By Miss G. M. WHITE

THE presence of a Saxon settlement at Selsey (other than that of St. Wilfrid, which is generally supposed to have been in the eastern half of the Peninsula) has recently been revealed by coastal erosion west of the remains of Medmerry Farm, (O.S. 6 in. LXXXI, N.W.). The site is on low ground, only a few feet above the marshy land which lies behind, and the Salttings on the east.

Within a distance of 150 yds. along the cliff, erosion has brought to light many remains of occupation, but as it is impossible to carry out systematic excavation here, one has to take the chance of visiting the site after every high tide and heavy rainstorm, and deductions must be made from sections as they are exposed. Fig. 1 shows the relative positions of the deposits, most of them lying between two and four feet from the present surface.

The nature of the finds made it likely that some traces of huts would be found, and these are probably represented by 'floors' at c, f, g, j, and k (fig. 1). g is a dark stratum about 9 in. deep and 18 ft. wide (present exposure), lying on a thin strip of gravel above yellow clay, and covered by 18 to 20 in. of humus. The occupation layer contained pottery, burnt bones, burnt slabs of local limestone, a stone polisher which was also grooved for sharpening small tools, and charcoal. No post-holes have been observed. The second floor k is 4 ft. 6 in. wide (present exposure), and 17 in. from the present surface. A thin occupation layer rests on a strip of gravel 3 in. thick, and this in turn on clay. One sherd of pottery was found lying on the gravel and three immediately below it.

The remains of a clay floor were washed out at f, where a number of small limestone slabs were placed upright, touching one another, in a circle 6 ft. in diameter, and 3 ft. below the present surface. One sherd was found in the circle (fig. 2, no. 6), and the bones of the following animals were in and around the circle: horse; ox (shorthorn breed; some bones split); pig (all ages); sheep or goat.

On the shore itself, below high-water mark, remains of two clay floors (c and j) were exposed after a storm. At c a ring of stiff blue clay about 8 ft. in diameter was thickly embedded with sticks averaging about 1 in. in diameter, most of them still

bearing bark. From the centre four large pieces of wood were removed. These were all about 1 in. in thickness, three were roughly 2 ft. long by 6 in. wide, while the fourth was semicircular, having a diameter of 29 in. On one surface the edge was bevelled, and this piece, together with one other, had several wooden pegs still in position, the heads being flush with the surface.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby for examining these woods, and he reports that the smaller pieces include the following kinds:

- Alnus* sp. Alder (part of small stem or branch).
Alnus sp. Alder (small branch sticks).
Alnus or *Corylus* spp. ? Alder or hazel (wood of medium age).
Crataegus sp. Hawthorn (early formed wood).
Fraxinus sp. Ash (part of small branch, coated with vivianite).
Quercus sp. Common oak (four specimens of mature wood, one fragment of young stem or branch).
Sambucus sp. Elder (parts of small branches).

The larger boards were of common oak, mature wood of average quality, and one of the wooden pegs was also of mature oak. These boards no doubt formed part of the equipment of the hut, while the small sticks were probably used as wattle, as a great quantity of burnt daub showing wattle marks was bedded in the floor. Here were found also part of the upper stone of a rotary quern (fig. 3 b), one pottery fragment, oyster and winkle shells, charcoal, and a number of animal bones. Among the latter, Dr. Wilfrid Jackson, to whom they were submitted, identified the jaw and left horn-core of sheep of large horned breed, like the All Cannings Cross pre-Roman type, and part of the frontal with right horn-core attached of small ox of the shorthorn breed, probably a descendant of the Celtic short-horn of Roman and pre-Roman times, together with various other bones of sheep and ox.

At j a similar deposit was exposed, though containing less wood. Objects found included one pottery fragment, one hazelnut, and two fragments of loom-weight.

At b, 2 ft. from the present surface, seven complete loom-weights were found and fragments of others, two potsherds, and a large quantity of burnt daub.

At d a large mass of cliff had fallen, was covered with shingle and subsequently laid bare. Here were found the greatest number of sherds, parts of rotary querns, and fired daub.

A and h were two 'shell-middens', composed of the testices of oyster, winkle, cockle, limpet, mussel, and *Venus decussata*.

A SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH SAXONS 395

Sherds were found in both middens, while A contained fragments of slag and charcoal (alder or hazel, and hawthorn), fish bones (cod), jaws and scapula of sheep, and two leg bones of fowl (*Gallus* sp.), one retaining the spur.

Plate III, I shows the midden A, while to the right of it and behind the four-foot rule a pit may clearly be seen, breaking

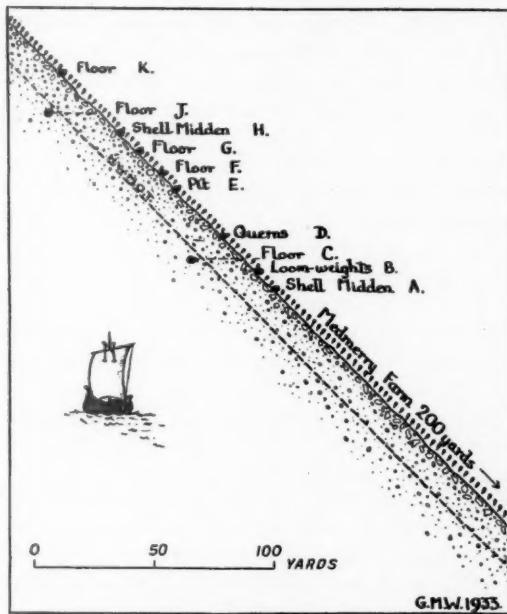


FIG. I. Saxon Settlement, Medmerry

the line of the gravel and ending on the yellow clay (just above the beach shingle). No objects were found in this pit, or in a slightly larger pit E, which showed traces of firing on the bottom and sides.

POTTERY

Sherds were found in association with other objects in all the deposits except E. The fabric throughout is uniform, being coarse, hard-baked, and hand-made, though there is a marked variation in the 'backing'. Some pieces (fig. 2, nos. 1, 3, and 7) are thickly sprinkled with fine quartz grains which give the surface a speckled appearance. The rest are sparsely dotted with coarse particles of flint and pounded shell. A reddish

outer surface is usual, except where the pot has been burnt a sooty black; the interior and core are black or grey, though the latter is red in two examples. The fragments represent large jars for domestic use, with wide mouths and sloping shoulders, devoid of any trace of ornament. Two types of rim are found, one upstanding with flattened top (fig. 2, nos. 1 and 2), and the other everted (nos. 3-7). No. 7 is a reconstruction from eleven pieces. The bases are sagging, even verging on roundness, a type found among Saxon and early medieval forms. No. 8 is part of the rim and wall of a small, clumsily made vessel, the thickened shoulder having a tiny perforation which may, however, be an accidental feature.

The only exception to the uniformity of the pottery is the base of a beaker of New Forest ware, found in the cliff 4 ft. from the surface close to K.

A selection of the pottery (and of the loom-weights to be described below) was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on 10th November 1932 for the writer by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, who suggested a comparison with the equally crude ware exhibited at the same time by Dr. E. C. Curwen from the latest deposits of the Romano-British village excavated by him on Thundersbarrow Hill, near Shoreham.¹ Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, while agreeing that the two wares were comparable in crudity and the standard of hand-potting displayed, pointed out that there was an almost indefinable but quite palpable difference in their 'feel', and gave it as his opinion that the Selsey series should not be attributed to the earliest period of Saxon immigration, as it showed less affinity with the recognized class of early cinerary urns and pottery from such settlement-sites as Bourton-on-the-Water² than to wares of the middle and even the late Saxon period.

QUERNS

Parts of six rotary querns were found, three upper stones and three nether stones, though none of them can be paired. One has been so exposed to fire that it is in a friable condition. All are made from a local variety of Alveolina limestone and are of the flat, thin type with circular perforation. Two upper stones have hoppers, one carefully made (fig. 3a), the other (fig. 3b) a clumsy piece of work in which the maker appears to have taken advantage of the uneven surface of the stone, and done little in the way of shaping. One nether stone, fig. 3c, is not

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xiii (1933), 109 ff.

² *Ibid.* xii (1932), 288 ff.

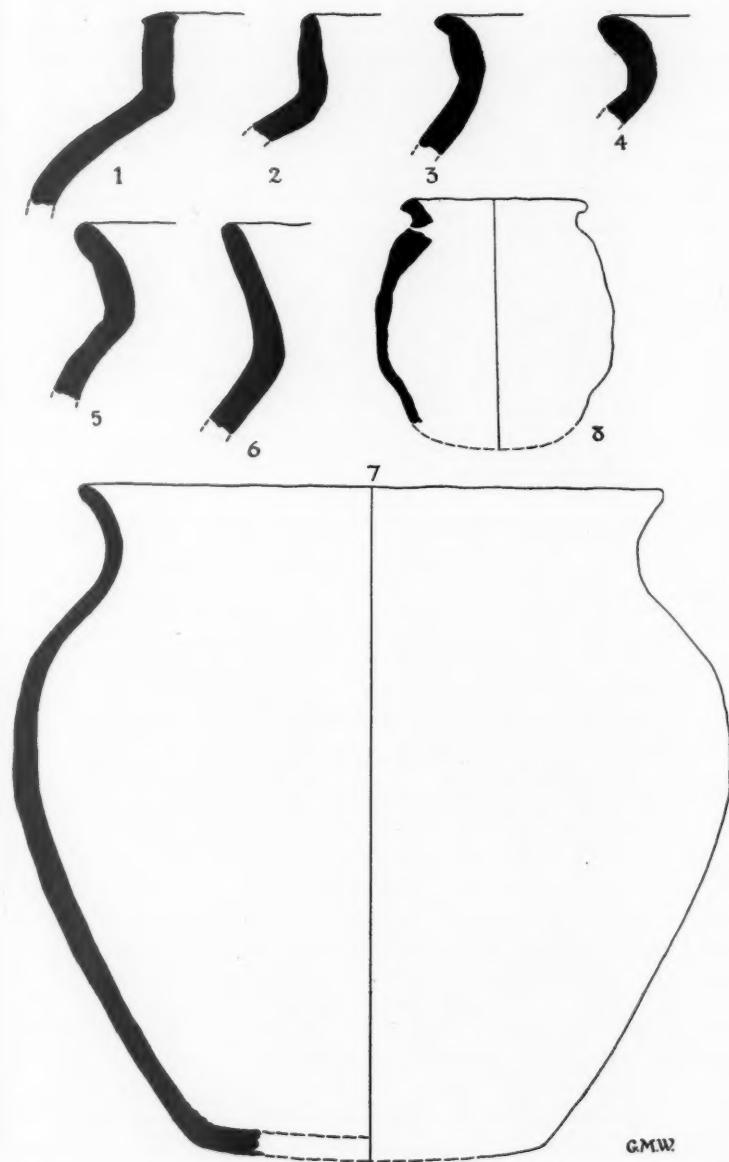


FIG. 2. Medmerry: Saxon pottery ($\frac{1}{2}$)

even symmetrical. In all cases the central perforation is about 3 in. in diameter, and the diameters of the querns vary between 16 and 20 in.

The limestone used is entirely composed of the shells of Foraminifera and comes from the Mixon Reef (now about a mile and a half out to sea). Until prohibited, this stone was extensively quarried for building purposes by the villagers, but flat, water-worn nodules of all sizes can be picked up along the shore.

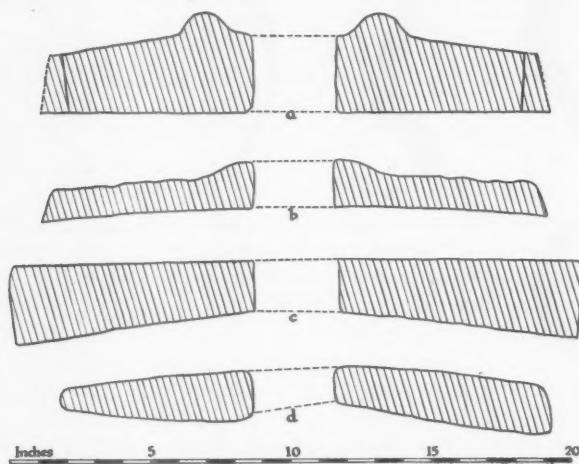


FIG. 3. Medmerry: rotary querns

If, as will be suggested below, the Owers Banks formed the coast-line in the fifth century, then the Mixon Reef was probably also part of that line and accessible from the land. The stone is in any case rather coarse material for querns. The surfaces are smooth, not grooved, and the signs of wear distributed over the whole surface (except on fig. 3*b*, which shows greater signs of wear on the peripheral edge). It is noteworthy that querns of earlier periods found in the district, both rotary and saddle, are made of hard Greensand, while those of the Romano-British period have a hopper of similar type.

LOOM-WEIGHTS

Seven complete loom-weights were found and parts of others. They are made of red, hard-baked clay, and two have inclusions of coarse flint and beach pebbles. Their form is a flattened sphere with small central perforation. All show groovings where

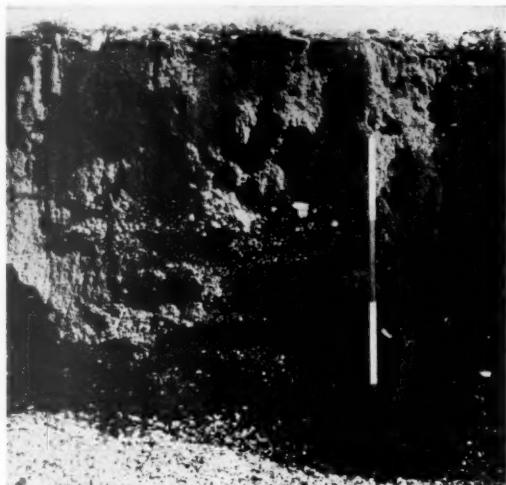


Fig. 1. Medmerry: shell midden and pit



Fig. 2. Medmerry: Saxon loom-weights

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the suspending string has worn away the clay (pl. LII, 2). The average diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., the perforation 1 in., and the height $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Similar examples are frequently found on Saxon hut sites, e.g. at Bourton-on-the-Water,¹ excavated by Mr. Dunning, who contends that weighting the loom cannot have been the sole use of these ubiquitous clay rings.

CONCLUSIONS

The dating of the settlement as indicated by the pottery and loom-weights is somewhere in the Saxon period. Three sceatta found on the foreshore below the cliff are probably a further confirmation. No other metal objects have been found, and the poverty of constructional features in the huts can be paralleled on other Saxon sites, e.g. at Sutton Courtenay, Berks., excavated by Mr. E. T. Leeds.² It is tempting to associate the settlement with the coming of Aelle and his sons in A.D. 477, though the sceatta, if they are connected with the occupation, are generally thought to belong to a later period, which would support Dr. Wheeler's contention that the pottery should not be attributed to the earliest period of Saxon immigration. Two ornaments found in other parts of the Peninsula are both late in date: a fragment of gold filigree from the shore is assigned to the late Anglo-Saxon period,³ and the bronze belt-tab from Church Norton belongs to about A.D. 900.⁴ Although it is significant that the only relic of Romano-British culture found on the site is an example of third- or fourth-century ware, no great importance can be attached to this piece, as it was not found in immediate association with Saxon objects; and Romano-British pottery can be found at almost any point along the cliff eastwards from Medmerry Farm.

On the other hand the settlement lies inland opposite the Owers Banks, which Mr. C. A. Selyer suggests may represent the *ora* of Cymenes Ora,⁵ where Aelle first landed with his sons Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa. Owing to rapid erosion the site is now on the coast and losing a few feet every spring and autumn, but in the fifth century it may well have been the

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xii (1932), 290, pl. LV, 2.

² *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, 147 ff., and lxxvi, 59 ff.

³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxvi, 133 and 134.

⁴ *Selsey Bill: Historic and Prehistoric*, E. Heron-Allen, p. 196.

⁵ *The Place-Names of Sussex* (English Place-Name Society), part I, pp. 83 and 84. I am indebted to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford for drawing my attention to this point.

better part of a mile inland, when the coast was formed by the Owers Banks, now marked only on Admiralty charts. This question of the original extent of the Peninsula has already been fully examined by the late Hadrian Allcroft,¹ who maintained that Aelle sailed up the then-existing Arundel Haven and so to Cymenes Ora, making a landing on the sheltered inner shore rather than on the seaward side of the Owers Banks. However that may be, the sea has robbed us of the greater part of our evidence, and perhaps also of the burial places of the settlers, the *thri beorgas* of Rumbridge.² Medmerry itself appears as *Medmenige* in a charter of 683.

Until more definite evidence is forthcoming, the precise dating of the site must remain problematical. At the same time, the possibility of the fusion of two elements, 'native' and Saxon, cannot be overlooked. A large part of the settlement may still remain to be explored, as early this year two more deposits were exposed, one of them being a small circle of clay below high-water mark contained in a perfectly preserved wattle wall. The result of their examination will be published later.

I wish to thank Miss Dorothea Bate, of the British Museum (Natural History), and Dr. Wilfrid Jackson, of Manchester Museum, for identifying the shells and bones; Mr. Christopher Hawkes for valuable help and advice throughout; and my father for his ever-ready co-operation.

¹ *Waters of Arun*, A. Hadrian Allcroft, p. 108 ff.

² *The Place-Names of Sussex* (English Place-Name Society), part I, pp. 88 and 89.

John Cooqūs : a Note to Mr. Phillips's Paper

By E. ALFRED JONES, F.S.A.

MAY I be permitted to make a few supplementary observations upon the late Mr. P. A. S. Phillips's valuable contribution to the history of the Goldsmiths' Art in England by his article on John Cooqūs, goldsmith to Charles II, in *Antiq. Journ.* for July 1934?

'The most humble petition of John Cassen & John Cooqūs Silversmiths, & Foreigners', printed on p. 286, is interesting for several reasons: that they had practised the art and mystery of the silversmith in England since 1664; that their method of working, presumably their style of decoration, was different from that of the English silversmiths; that they were forced to employ foreigners as their journeymen; and that the Goldsmiths' Company of London refused to recognize their work, so far as to refuse to accept it for assaying and touching, i.e. hallmarking.

I studied all the Sacramental vessels of the different Chapels Royal some years ago in connexion with my book on the plate of Windsor Castle, in the hope of identifying some of the work known from documentary evidence to have been executed for that enlightened and enthusiastic collector, Charles I, by Christian van Vianen, the Dutch goldsmith settled in England, and the plate by John Cooqūs and other anonymous Dutch silversmiths for Charles II, but my search proved to be fruitless.

In Mr. Phillips's article the suggestion is made with diffidence that John Cooqūs may have wrought the chalice and dish illustrated therein, but alas! there were many other contemporary goldsmiths capable of making them. The embossed grotesque monster-heads on this dish, derived from Holland, may be seen in several varieties on Charles II plate, both ecclesiastical and secular, notably as an incongruous embellishment with a representation of the Last Supper on an immense silver-gilt altar dish in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, which bears no maker's mark and which may have come from the workshop of John Cooqūs or of any other goldsmith employed by the Crown through the agency of Sir Robert Vyner, the official Court goldsmith, not at that time a practical craftsman. In corroboration of my statement that other London goldsmiths (whose names, however, must remain unidentified) affected the

decoration of embossed monster-heads, there are some of the Coronation salts of Charles II in the Tower of London by a craftsman using as his mark the initials TA; and the immense altar dish of 1664-5 by a goldsmith whose stamp was HG, which is illustrated in pl. ci of my book on the gold and silver of Windsor Castle.

It is not a little odd that while John Cooqūs was extensively employed by Charles II and was refused recognition by the Goldsmiths' Company, an inconspicuous alien plate-worker, named Bowers, was admitted to the freedom of the City of London in 1663 on the special recommendation of the King, notwithstanding the hostile petition of native workmen (Sir Walter Prideaux, *Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company*, 1897, ii, 147). But John Cassen and John Cooqūs were probably the two goldsmiths, unfortunately not named, in the following extract from the above *Memorials* for May 18, 1664 (pp. 151-2):

Order of His Majesty and Council about the assay and touch of two Dutchmen's plate, in reply to a petition, which stated (amongst other things) that 'there are in this City many hundred families of natives of the trade who have not one-third day's work, not for want of ability to work well, but from the multitude of strangers artificers, who not only work publicly, contrary to your Majesty's known laws, but set very many strangers and some natives on work, whose want makes them comply with what they complain against'.

There would seem to have been a compromise between the King and the Goldsmiths' Company, for while the Company refused to allow the work of the two Dutchmen to be assayed and touched, the 'Order prescribes that the two strangers in question be not molested, or disquieted with any vexatious suits in law, by any members of the Company; but his Majesty promises to be very sparing in recommending foreigners to any like privileges and franchises, properly belonging to the natives of this Kingdom' (*ibid.* pp. 151-2).

The opposition of the English to the Dutch goldsmiths in London recalls the bitter hostility of the London craftsmen to the Huguenot refugee goldsmiths and their descendants some years later, as revealed in a petition of 1711, printed in the above *Memorials*, pp. 186-7.

Nothing more is heard of John Cassen. Whether he continued to practise his craft in London or returned to his native land, it is impossible to say. But we know from the documents and other sources quoted by Mr. Phillips that John Cooqūs remained here until his death in poverty in London in 1697.

One fact of some importance emerges from the above petition of John Cooqūs and John Cassen, as it does from the study of the lives of goldsmiths and of other craftsmen of all countries, namely, the part of the journeymen in the production of gold- and silver-work. Their names are rarely disclosed, but their part of the work can hardly have been unimportant, especially in the workshops of those many prolific and prosperous London goldsmiths in the reigns of Charles II, William III, Queen Anne, and George I and II, who have been unduly credited with the sole creation of the plate bearing their marks, to the neglect of the share of their anonymous journeymen.

One item of considerable interest in the bill for work done for Nell Gwyn is this:

For sodering y^e whollē and for repairing mending
and cleainsing the two figures of M^r Traherne
his making

£3. 0 o

Mr. Traherne is most probably Philip Traherne, citizen and goldsmith, of London, to whom the boy Benjamin Traherne, son of Thomas Traherne, of Lugwardine in the County of Hereford, yeoman (doubtless a family connexion), was apprenticed for seven years from December 15, 1669, and completed his apprenticeship, i.e. was admitted to the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, on September 22, 1676 (extract from the Apprenticeship Records of the Goldsmiths' Company supplied by the courtesy of Mr. G. R. Hughes).

Benjamin Traherne appears to have entered his mark at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697.

The Passage Graves of Antequera, and Maes Howe, Orkney

By W. J. HEMP, F.S.A.

ANTEQUERA, in southern Spain, is in the province of Malaga, a little more than twenty miles north of the city of that name, the nearest point on the coast. The town lies at the foot of the mountains, overlooking a large and fertile plain; while just outside it, near the road to Granada, are three tombs which are notable in several ways. Two of them are less than a kilometre distant, the third lies farther away in the plain itself (pl. LIII, 1).

Perhaps the most striking feature of this comparatively isolated group is their marked dissimilarity from each other in type, one being a good representative of the 'cupola tombs' of Iberia; another, a simple long megalithic chamber and antechamber, built on a large scale; while the third, with its holed stone entrances, recalls the *allées couvertes* of the Paris region.¹

One feature they share, however, which does not seem to have been satisfactorily recorded, namely that each is contained in a large round barrow. All three barrows are formed of natural hillocks which have been scarped and shaped to form symmetrical circular tumuli.

An account of the three tombs by Señor C. de Mergelina was published in the first volume of the *Actas y Memorias of the Sociedad Española de Antropología Etnografía y Prehistoria*,² with plans, photographs, and sections of the structures, and illustrated descriptions of the objects found in them. The article is entitled 'La necrópoli tartesia de Antequera', and gives many references to previous descriptions of the monuments.

M. Pierre Paris described the group in his *Promenades Archéologiques en Espagne*, and Professor Obermaier has dealt with some of the problems in his articles 'El dolmen de Matarrubilla',³ and 'Die Dolmen Spaniens', while Mr. Miles Burkitt has written of the Cueva de Menga in the *Proceedings of the Bristol Spelaeological Society*, vol. 2, no. 1, and in *Our Early Ancestors*. Thus the record of the monuments is fairly complete, and the chief purpose of these notes is to emphasize

¹ A parallel association of an *allée couverte* with more or less contemporary tombs of a different type occurs in the Arles group of monuments.

² *Memoria*, iv, pp. 37-90.

³ 'Comisión de investigaciones paleontológicas y prehistóricas', *Memoria* no. 26, 1919.

certain features which have a bearing on the structural and ritual details of allied tombs in Britain.

THE CUEVA DE MENGA

The first monument is magnificent in its scale and the witness it bears to the skill of its builders (pl. LIII, 2). It is situated at the

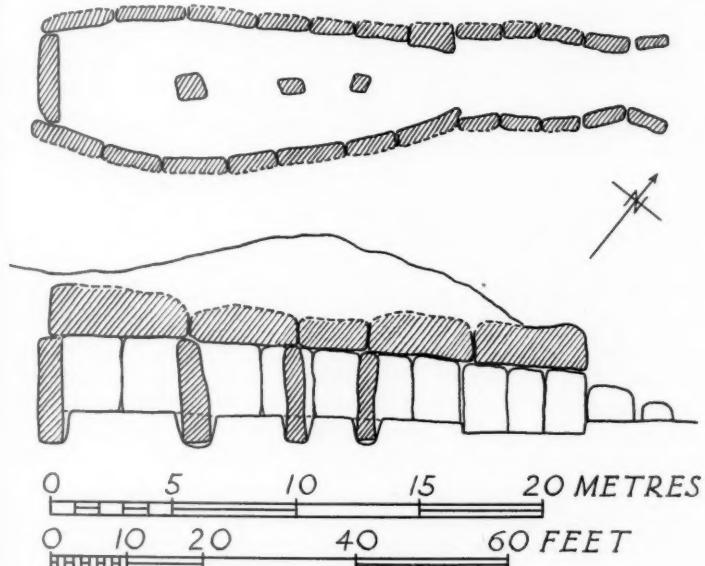


FIG. I. Cueva de Menga: plan and section

end of a spur or ridge overlooking the plain, just outside the town. The plan has often been reproduced in English publications. It consists of (1) a lofty elongated chamber, and (2) a passage or antechamber, also high, which is approached by (3) an entrance with low slightly outcurved walls suggesting a forecourt. The chamber is 48 ft. long, with an extreme width of 16 ft., and its greatest height is 10 ft. at its inner end, gradually decreasing towards the entrance, the average height of the antechamber being 8 ft. (fig. 1).

It appears that the builders of the monument cut into a natural hillock, until they found, or formed, a level floor of rock. In a shallow trench in this rock were set all the uprights, and the mound was reformed after the covers had been placed in position.

The sides of the chamber are formed of immense upright slabs, so carefully dressed as to fit with great accuracy, and all but the terminal stone are deliberately inclined inwards.

The roof is formed of four great slabs having level undersides, also carefully dressed to fit, which rest directly on the uprights; the result of this direct pressure has been the spalling-off of the tops of several uprights, especially the terminal, while the second from the inner end, on the north-west side, has split from top to bottom, parallel to the axis of the chamber.

The innermost cover stone is immense; *Pierre Paris* gives the length as 13 ft., the breadth 23 ft., and the thickness 5 ft., the weight being 170 tons. The third cover stone from the inner end has broken in two, and the fracture appears to be ancient; indeed, it seems likely that the splitting of this stone was the reason for the insertion of the three pillars which stand in line within the chamber (in each case immediately beneath the junction of two cover stones), as two of these pillars probably supported the larger portion of the broken stone. It is true that at present only the central pillar touches the inner of the two covers under which it stands, but packing stones, which appear to be ancient, take some of the weight of the broken cover, and it was the usual practice of the megalithic builders to use such packing stones to avoid the crushing effect of a point load.

Excavation has proved that the pillars, all of which have been dressed and are roughly square, are set in sockets cut in the rock floor. A good deal of the upper part of the face of the innermost stone has been split off, presumably by pressure. This pillar stands immediately below the junction of the innermost cover with its neighbour. The edge of the latter, which is at a slightly lower level, has been carefully dressed away, leaving a space of a few inches above the top of the pillar, either to allow the latter to be pushed up into an upright position or, more probably, to allow the insertion of packing stones. Modern use of the chamber has caused further deformation of the pillars. In the opinion of the compiler of these notes the purpose of all of them was definitely structural rather than ritual.

The junction of the chamber and antechamber is marked by a slight narrowing of the former. The antechamber is covered by a single slab, at the same level as the roof of the chamber, but additional height was given by lowering the floor about 1 ft. 6 in. (this feature is not now visible).

The forecourt is at present marked by four stones, 'hour-glass' in plan. They are notably lower in height than the other uprights, and only slightly dressed, if at all. It is most improbable

that they ever supported cover stones. The marked outward inclination in plan of the last two may indicate the former existence of a circle of uprights or dry walling enclosing the monument, some part of which may indeed still exist under the spread of the mound. By contrast with the uprights of the chamber and antechamber, the stones of the forecourt have no inward inclination. The opening faces NE.

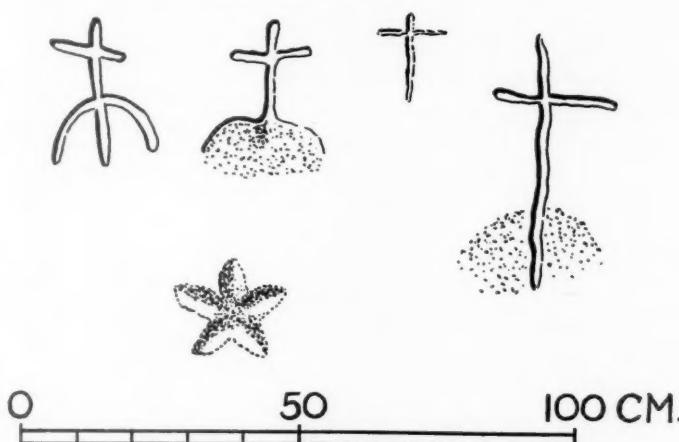


FIG. 2. Cueva de Menga: incised markings

The mound now has a circumference of about 150 yds., but it has obviously suffered disturbance and been under cultivation for a long period. It is now flat-topped, and the single cover of the antechamber is almost completely exposed.

On the last upright on the south-east side of the antechamber is a series of incised markings (fig. 2) which link the monument with the culture which produced the cave paintings.

Finds. The tomb has long been open, and two stone axes figured by Sr. Mergelina are the only recorded finds. One of them is also illustrated in Prof. Obermaier's paper on the dolmen of Matarrubilla.

CUEVA DE VIERA

About eighty yards distant from the Cueva de Menga, on the same low hill, is a second mound, containing a chambered tomb, to which the name of Viera has been given (fig. 3).

The general method of construction is the same as that employed in the Cueva de Menga, i.e. a cutting was made in the

natural hillock large enough to contain the monument, and the hillock reconstructed over it, in the form of a round barrow, approximately 150 yds. in circumference. Here again, however, cultivation and excavation may have modified its dimensions.

In detail of design and structure it differs materially from the former monument.

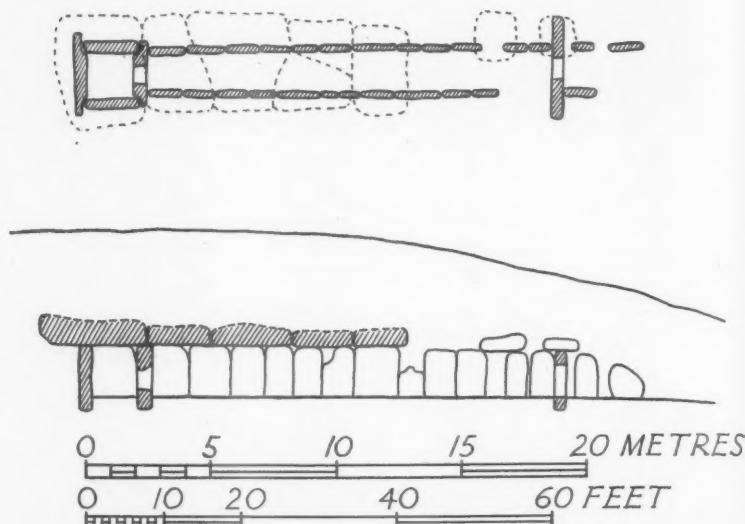
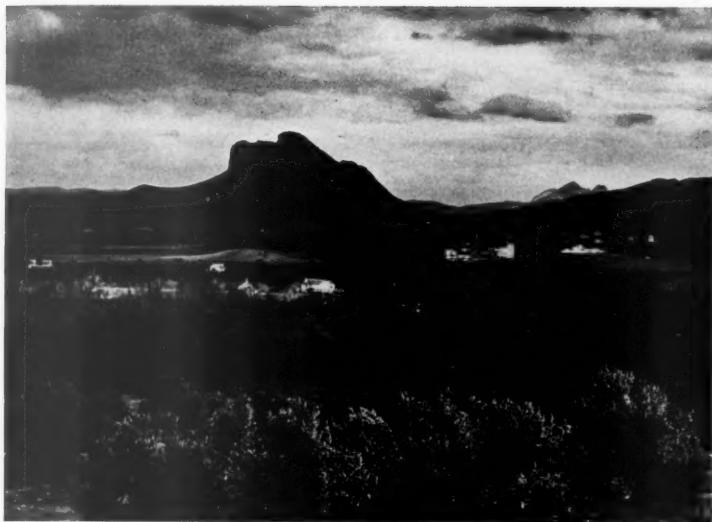


FIG. 3. Cueva de Viera: plan and section

The scale of Viera is less, the chamber and passages having a total length of 80 ft., a fairly constant width of 4-5 ft., and a height of about 6 ft. The mound, however, has the same approximate circumference of 150 yds. as its neighbour.

The plan shows a single chamber, cut off from a long inner passage by a monolithic doorway; a similar doorway divided the inner passage from an outer passage, which was further distinguished from the inner by being made of rough uprights, which have been little dressed, if at all, and do not fit against each other.

The uprights and cover stones of the inner passage and chamber are as carefully dressed and fitted together as are those of the Cueva de Menga, but in Viera the more usual 'megalithic' practice is followed of interposing one or more courses of 'dry' walling between the covers and their supporters. Moreover,



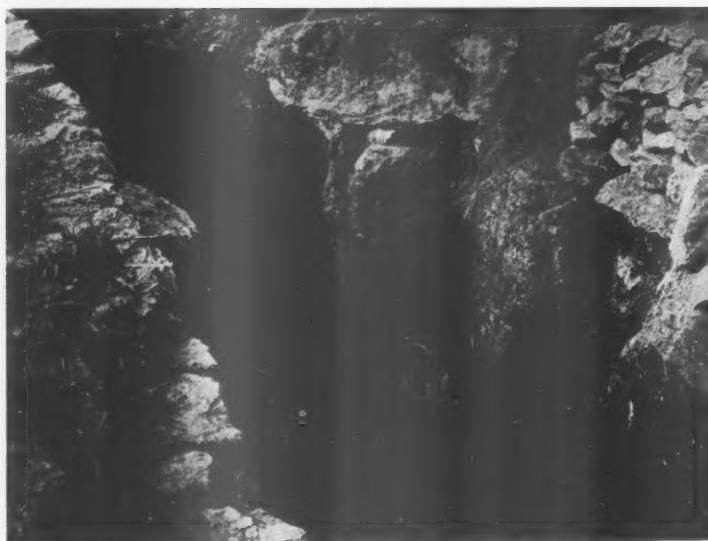
1. View from entrance to Cueva de Menga; mound of Cueva de Romeral to left of factory



2. Cueva de Menga: entrance



1. Cueva de Viera: remains of outer doorway from inner passage



2. Cueva de Viera: remains of outer doorway and cup-marked stones from outer passage

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the 'dry' walling is apparently set in clay mortar. The sides of the inner passage are slightly inclined inwards.

Excavation has revealed that the walling stones of the chamber have been carefully rebated to fit closely.

The cover stones, although carefully fitted, are not so regular as those of the Cueva de Menga, and several have been wholly or partly destroyed. A portion of the outermost is still in posi-

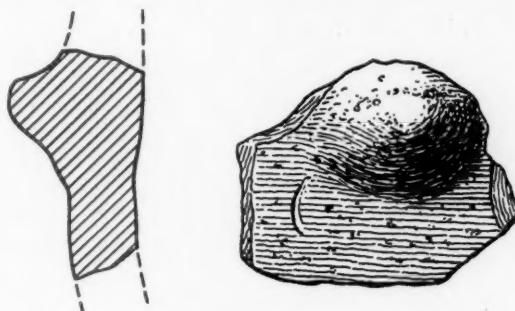


FIG. 4. Cueva de Viera: fragment of pottery (1)

tion, and this is fortunate, as enough remains to indicate that it projected beyond the outer doorway to form a portal.

This outer doorway, which has not previously been recorded, took the form of a rectangular opening, 3 ft. high and 2 ft. 6 in. wide, cut in a single slab of stone. The sides and bottom are complete, but the top has been broken away (pl. LIV, 1 and 2).

At present the outer passage is entered by a sloping ramp; as this is still partly buried in the mound its termination is uncertain, but there is no visible evidence of the sides being curved outwards, as in the Cueva de Menga. The opening faces southwards.

Another feature of the monument which does not seem to be recorded is the presence of groups of cup-marks (pl. LIV, 2). One occurs on the second upright of the inner passage on the right looking inwards. A second is on the stone immediately outside the door on the same side, and a third, less certain, on the corresponding stone on the other side of the passage.

Finds. The finds recorded and for the most part illustrated by Sr. Mergalina are :

One copper awl of triangular section.

Two rough stone axes.

A number of flint blades.

Two stone 'palettes'; one is a rough disc, hollowed on either side, the other, more carefully made, is a pebble hollowed on one side and shaped to form a vessel.

Two stone balls of the size of oranges.

Shells: Limpets and varieties of cockles.

Bone: Part of a jawbone and teeth of *Bos* from the passage, and two sharpened fragments.

Pottery: Fragments of vessels of black ware, one at least very micaceous, and one complete hemispherical bowl, 45 mm. high and 105 mm. in diameter.

To this list can be added a fragment bearing a 'mamelon' found by the writer of these notes (fig. 4).

CUEVA DE ROMERAL

On the plain, about two kilometres from the other monuments, stands an isolated circular hill, about 20 ft. high, which is almost certainly of natural origin, but which, like its fellows, has been shaped artificially (pl. LIII, 1). The approximate circumference, at the level of the floor of the monument, is 350 yds.; below this level the slope is less marked and merges into the plain (fig. 5).

The tomb is of the cupola type, and the plan and methods of construction contrast markedly with those of the other two.

A passage, 52 ft. long, leads into a circular domed chamber, 10 ft. in height, and 14 ft. 6 in. in diameter, from which a similar but smaller chamber, 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 6 ft. 6 in. high, is reached by a short passage.

The side walls of the monument, with the exception of the doorways and the short passage, are formed throughout by overlapping courses of small flat stones set in clay; thus the sides of the main passage are inclined inwards, while the chambers are covered by domes, the tops of which are formed by large slabs. The main passage and the short passage are also roofed by slabs, and those of the main passage are dressed to fit closely against each other.

The monument as a whole is suffering from neglect and, in consequence, decay, so that part of the passage-roof has collapsed comparatively recently, and for the same reason the outer end of the passage cannot now be determined, but a single transverse upright stone may perhaps mark the site of an outer doorway. The opening faces westwards.

The inner doorway from the main passage to the chamber is formed by four uprights and a lintel; the latter does not rest directly on the uprights, but on an intervening layer of small stones. The lintel is at a lower level than the last stone of the

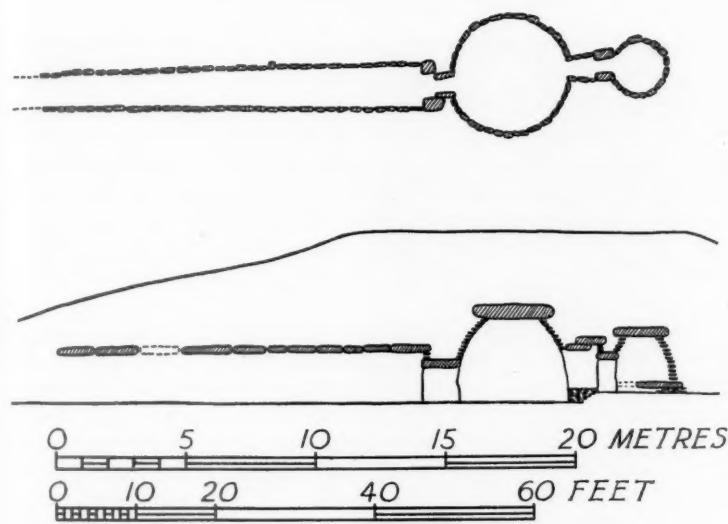


FIG. 5. Cueva de Romeral: plan and section

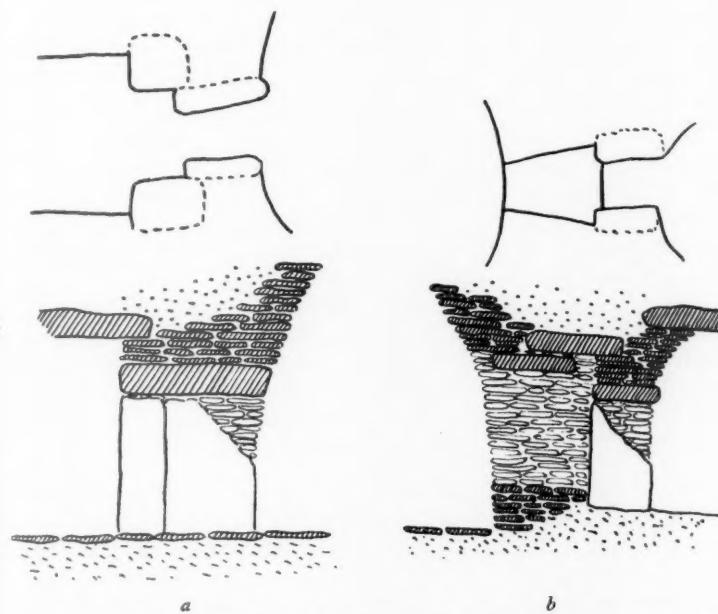


FIG. 6. Cueva de Romeral: plans and sectional views of entrances (a) to main chamber and (b) from main chamber to end chamber

passage, which overlaps it, the interval between them being filled by walling (fig. 6).

The tops of the inner pair of door jambs are sloped downwards towards the chamber, at an angle of about 45 degrees. The uprights which occupy the corresponding position at the entrance to the smaller chamber are similarly shaped. The same peculiarity occurs frequently in the chambered cairns of Caithness and Maes Howe in Orkney, which bear such a remarkable resemblance in general technique and design to the Iberian cupola tombs (see p. 413).

Another important detail of the short passage is the construction of the roof; this is formed by two overlapping slabs so set that the roof is raised immediately outside the doorway, a feature which recurs in the navetas of Menorca and other megalithic tombs, including the Caithness group, and a similar effect was obtained in the Cueva de Menga by lowering the floor of the ante-chamber.

Comparison with Maes Howe is again suggested by the fact that the passage to the side chamber and the floor of this chamber are about 2 ft. higher than the floor of the main chamber. The small chamber seems to have been paved by a single slab, of which the outer part has now been broken away. In the opinion of Señor Mergelina, however, this slab did not originally cover the whole of the floor.

Finds. The objects found when the tomb was first opened in modern times—so far as they are recorded—were a bullock's horn in the smaller chamber, and in the main chamber a quantity of fragments of pottery, as well as layers of black ashes mixed with fragments of human bones, and two sea-shells (*Lishodomos* and *Mactra*).

The pottery was hand-made, and well fired, of a fine, compact black paste, and burnished outside. Most of the fragments were parts of bowls. By contrast, the many fragments of pottery found in the main passage were of coarse hand-made vessels, black, with red patches, owing to unequal firing.

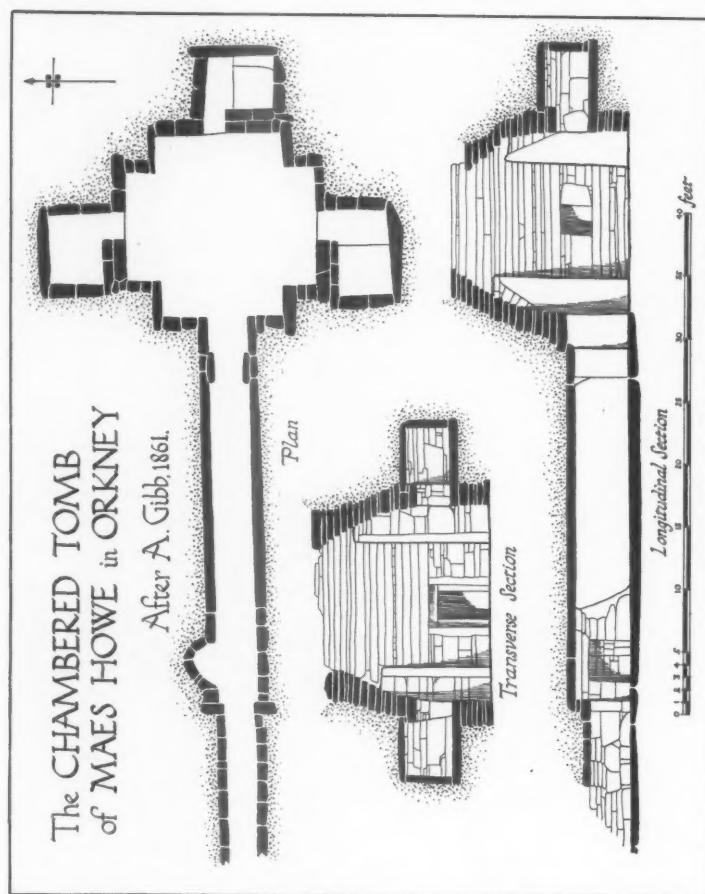
Some of the bowls had round bottoms, others flat.

There were also found in the corridor a few bones of small animals, and some fragments of Roman pottery.

The plans of the three monuments have been redrawn from those published by Sr. Mergelina, and embody certain additions and corrections made from measurements taken by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A., who shares the responsibility for these notes.



Maes Howe, Orkney : general view



Maes Howe, Orkney: plan and sections

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MAES HOWE

The great chambered cairn in Orkney, known as Maes Howe, forms an interesting parallel to the cupola tomb at Antequera (Romeral). The photograph (pl. LV) was taken by the writer in May 1931, and the plan and sections (pl. LVI) have been redrawn by Mr. S. Piggott from the excellent pictorial record of the monument contained in a volume by James Farrer, M.P., printed for private circulation in 1862 and entitled *Notice of Runic Inscriptions discovered during recent excavations in the Orkneys*.

No detailed description of Maes Howe or its runic inscriptions need be given here, and some of the structural points of resemblance to the Antequera tomb have been noted in the description of that monument. But the similarity in type of the two monuments and the difficulty of consulting the records of Maes Howe justify this republication of its plan. Attention may be drawn to the size and symmetry of the monoliths forming the passage (the floor slab being 35 ft. long). The surprisingly regular lines of cleavage alone made the employment of these immense slabs possible, and also provided the builders with ideal walling material.

The great mound, now restored and about 35 ft. high and 120 ft. in diameter, is centrally placed within a ditch 35 ft. wide, nearly 10 ft. deep, and having an exterior diameter of 340 ft. The monument may in fact be likened to an immense bell barrow. Round the outer edge of the ditch is a wall of turf which is probably a comparatively recent addition, although it figures in Mr. Farrer's plan.

Rectangular Enclosures of the Bronze Age in the Upper Thames Valley

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary.

ANY evidence, however slight, that may throw light upon the age or purpose of many of the mysterious lines and enclosures revealed by air-photography cannot fail to be of service to future research. Some time ago Major G. W. Allen brought to my notice more than one instance of a remarkable type of rectangular enclosure in the valley of the Thames below Oxford, the age of which we were reluctant even to surmise in spite of their proximity to or association with other remains obviously belonging to the Bronze Age. Three at least of these enclosures had been detected; two in Oxfordshire, the one at Dorchester close to the huge circles described by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford,¹ the other at Benson, and a third lying athwart the southern boundary on Drayton East Way between the parishes of Drayton and Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire. Something similar, but smaller (*c.* 300 yds. long and 10 yds. wide), with less accurately aligned ditches has been observed at North Stoke, Oxfordshire, amid numerous circles, one of which yielded last year a cremation and two interments, all of infants.

The best preserved example, that at Benson (pl. LVII), is approximately 1,200 yds. in length and some 75 wide. It runs from NE. to SW., and on the photograph one, or possibly two, gaps can be seen in the eastern long ditch some 75 yds. from the north end. The Dorchester enclosure, which has not been traced in its entirety, but is probably of similar dimensions, lies between the large circles and the Oxford-Henley road running nearly NW. to SE. Towards its southern end it crosses both the main road and also the old Roman road from Dorchester to Alchester. It too has a clearly marked gap, but here in its western ditch.

The Drayton-Sutton Courtenay example (pl. LVIII), which is also about 75 yds. wide, runs from NE. to SW. from the gravel-pit associated with the Saxon village and Bronze Age settlement. The Drayton portion has been known for some time, but it is only quite recently that Major Allen has been successful in detecting its extension into Sutton Courtenay parish.

¹ *Antiquity*, i, 469, pl. 1. Part can be seen in the upper part of the photograph at the right edge.



Photo. Major G. W. Allen

Benson, Oxon.: rectangular enclosure



Photo. Major G. W. Allen

Drayton and Sutton Courtenay, Berks.: rectangular enclosure with
Bronze Age rings

This discovery allows a definite statement regarding the age of such enclosures to be made; Major Allen has very kindly placed the photographs at my disposal for that purpose. Examination of one of these reveals the line of the western ditch north of Drayton East Way, after interruption by a worked-out gravel-pit, appearing again in the grass in Mr. A. T. Loyd's gravel-pit on the west side of the Milton road,¹ where too a further portion of the ditch is exposed in the face of the gravel-pit nearest to the road. After comparison with the breadth of the enclosure in Drayton parish there can be no question but that the missing part of the eastern ditch is represented by the length of ditch recently described in the *Antiquaries Journal*.² As there stated, it was found to terminate abruptly southwards. This break evidently marks one end of a gap like those still visible in the Dorchester and Benson examples. The gap occurs in this instance on the eastern side and towards one end of the enclosure, which cannot have exceeded some 880 yds. in length, since north of the Drayton-Sutton Courtenay road the ground falls rapidly away to the low ground of the Thames.

When engaged from 1922 onwards on our excavation in the northern end of the gravel-pit, I saw no sign of anything that might be interpreted either as part of the lateral ditches or as a short cross-ditch marking the northern end of the enclosure, so that I can only surmise that it had disappeared in the part of the pit already excavated before we came upon the scene.³ In that case the length could not have been more than some 750 yds. But one thing, the approximate date of the enclosure, is now certain. The hearth with its flint debris and fourteen scrapers found in the upper layers of the portion of the ditch explored later demonstrate that it was excavated either in the Bronze Age—presumably Early—or even in the Neolithic period. One may hesitate for the moment to decide to which it actually belongs, since it will be noticed that towards the southern end a small circle impinges on the western ditch. The same phenomenon is revealed in the photograph of the Dorchester enclosure where, however, most of the circle lies within the enclosure.⁴ Which is the earlier, the ditch or enclosure, is not proven; but remembering that many of these circles have already yielded cremation-burials, for example at North Stoke and also

¹ Indicated by the left-hand arrow. It is even more clearly visible on a second photograph.

² xiv, 266. Its position is shown by the right-hand arrow.

³ See *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 61, fig. 1.

⁴ *Antiquity*, i, 469, pl. 1.

at Radley (the latter with an interesting food-vessel and a bronze leaf-shaped razor or knife), we are probably justified in regarding the circles as later than the enclosure. Apart from others outside its boundaries two circles lie within the Drayton portion of the Drayton-Sutton Courtenay enclosure, but their positions hardly suggest any practical connexion with it. In that case two phases of Bronze Age culture may be represented, the enclosures having almost, if not entirely, fallen into disuse when the circles were excavated.

Of the purpose of these interesting enclosures we have as yet no evidence.

A Moated Mound at Abingdon, Berks.

By A. E. PRESTON, F.S.A.

ABOUT 80 yds. to the north-east of an old house known as 'Fitzharry's' on the northern outskirts of the town of Abingdon is an early Norman moated mound in a good state of preservation.¹ The mound is formed by the upcast of the encircling ditch and is covered with trees; it is roughly circular in shape, the axis from north to south measuring about 78 ft. and from west to east about 68 ft. At present the mound stands up about 10 ft. above the ordinary water-level. The moat is still (except in times of drought) filled with water supplied by an adjacent streamlet, an arm of which formerly appears to have entered the moat on the northern side. This entrance has since partly silted up but is plainly discernible. After flowing through the moat, the water rejoined the original stream at the south-east corner. The exit and the intake form at present only one channel. Originally there were separate channels. The mound and moat duly appear on the Ordnance Survey plans of 1875, and to the east is a tongue of land which may have served as a rudimentary bailey; in its present state it is roughly pear-shaped and much smaller than most of the known examples of the Norman bailey. On the further face of this tongue the streamlet surrounding it widens out considerably. Originally both the mound and the tongue were entirely enclosed by water, which, pursuing its course, descended through the town and fell into the Thames at Abingdon Bridge. On its way the streamlet served till recent times as a parish boundary.

Defensive earthworks of the moated mound type were common throughout the country in the years after the Conquest, but only occasionally are the uses to which they were put attested by written evidence. Definite historical references to the mound at Abingdon in 1247 have recently come to light and are of considerable interest.

The property afterwards known as Fitzharry's was before the Domesday survey (although not there mentioned) part of the land allotted to one of the thirty military knights imposed on the Abbey by the Conqueror between 1071 and 1084. The name of this foreign knight was Oin (or Owen), and there is definite evidence that he was present with other knights at a ceremony in

¹ Examination of the site and publication of the plan by permission of the present owner of the estate, General Sir Charles Corkran, K.C.V.O., C.B.

the Abbey church in 1107.¹ The extent of his fee was the usual five hides, of which about two were at Hull in Warwickshire, and three hides at Abingdon. In due course the Abingdon land became a manor of itself and also a separate tything. In addition Owen held as tenant at will a small parcel of the demesne land of the Abbey in the neighbouring village of Drayton. It is practically certain that Owen as an alien and stranger in the midst of an unfriendly population was about 1071–84 the maker of the earthwork as a place of defence for himself and followers. Since Owen possessed only a small area of land, his retainers and dependants were probably few in number, which may explain the inferior size of the work.

The actual holder of the fee in 1242 was one of Owen's direct descendants, Hugh Fitz-Harry, and in that year the Abbot sent this man as envoy with two clerics to convey to Henry III the contribution of the monastery in aid of the royal crossing to Gascony.² A few years later the land was regained for the Abbey by purchase from Fitz-Harry. The circumstances attending the transaction have been left on record by one of the monks—probably Walter the Prior.³ The narrator himself had a personal share in the preliminary negotiations, and was an eyewitness of the incidents that happened on Michaelmas Day, 1247, when, according to the bargain made, seisin of the purchased land was to be given to the Abbey. By this date the moated mound, if it ever had been used as a place of residence, had long been given up, and the lord's residential demesne consisted of a compact area of about forty-five acres on the edge of and within the Abbot's vill of Abingdon. The rest of the manor was scattered about in the common fields outside the town, the pasture lying near the banks of the Ock, a mile or so away. In the (translated) words of the narrator of 1247, there had been erected on the demesne 'a roomy and pleasant mansion fittingly embellished with meadow and pasture, streams of water, abundance of fish-ponds, thick woods and a variety of buildings'. The narrator was careful also to point out that there was then in existence on the mound :—

quedam domuncula, aquis et profundo fossato circumvallata, in qua possent pauci viri contra plures se diu defendere . . . majorem pre ceteris locis circumiacentibus habens libertatem.

The word *domuncula* would here seem to imply a building on the moated mound, capable of being used for defensive purposes.

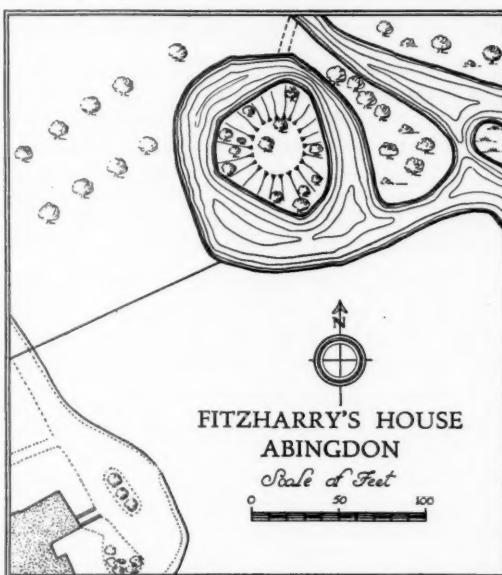
¹ *Chron. Ab.* ii, 100.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, p. 281.

³ B.M. Cott. Julius A. ix, 6. 166.

The Prior's story (as abbreviated) continues :

the lord of the Fitzharry's fee had as a special privilege, the right of impounding all animals found straying in the fields of Abingdon against the custom and to exact competent satisfaction for damage done ; and that the knight Fitz-Harry taking the opportunity derived from such power, was a heavy oppressor and unjust extortioneer both of his neighbours and strangers. In consequence all the people of the country



Plan of Fitzharry's house, Abingdon

round held him in hatred. At length the divine goodness turned the heart of the tyrannical knight, who having first put on his shoulder the sign of the Cross, attached himself to the Order of Templars and put all his lands up for sale. Rumours having thereupon spread about in the Court of the King, many nobles and powerful men, especially Richard Earl of Cornwall whom all the English had feared more than their king) vied with each other in attempting to procure the land. Seeing this, the brethren of the Monastery formed a plan to acquire it for the use of their Church, and although excessively burdened with debt, they succeeded in making a bargain to purchase it for not much less than 1,000 marks ; and as an additional consideration promised that the Abbey should provide a chaplain to celebrate divine service for the knight for a space of ten years, and should grant his son two monks' corrodies for life. But since the Convent had not so large a sum of money at hand, they promised to pay the knight 300 marks at the

Feast of St. Michael of that year (1247) when they were to receive seisin of the land; and for the balance they were to hand over to him in pledge their vill of Shippone until the Easter next following, on condition that if the money were not then paid, the vill should remain in the hands of the knight and his assigns for ever.

The arrangement thus arrived at seems to have been put into writing and regularly ratified by the corporal oath of representatives on both sides. When St. Michael's Day came, Walter the Prior with certain of the brethren went to receive seisin,

but the knight intending as it seemed that their purpose should be frustrated, had prepared on the day a great feast in his house for very many knights and magnates, seeking by all means possible that seisin of the land might be postponed to the morrow contrary to the agreement entered into. The monks, however, fearing the injury that might be occasioned by delay, sent the Rector of Wytham, a man skilled and circumspect in secular affairs, to reason with the knight, and the dispute went on from morn till night.

It may be assumed from the prominence given to the moated mound in the Prior's narrative that during these discussions the knight and his friends, with the object of guarding against forcible eviction by the Abbot's servants, had betaken themselves to the building on the mound, the Abbot's representatives and the crowd of onlookers remaining on the other side of the deep ditch. The importance attached by the Abbey, not only to obtaining actual physical possession of the land but also of obtaining it on the agreed date, will be noted.

The Prior's story goes on that :

At length, about the hour of vespers, in face of a great crowd of people of both sexes who gathered to hear and see what was happening, the Rector paid to the knight 300 marks on account and with moderation caused him to be removed from the mansion to the Manor of Shippone with all his household, and the meal which he had prepared for himself and his guests. Full seisin was then given by the knight, and both he and all those who were there were expelled, never to return. When all this had been done the Abbot and Convent for greater security, procured at great expense that the sale should be carried into effect by a Final Concord in the King's Court.

This Fine is dated 4 May 1248 and is still preserved at the Public Record Office.¹ The Manor of Shippone was less than a mile distant. The narrative concludes with the explanation that the Abbey raised the purchase money with difficulty within the space of two years, although in straits they did not receive any money at usury but sought it by loans from friends.

¹ Feet of Fines, Case 8, File 16, No. 1.

As well as the knight Owen, about twenty-nine other foreign knights were (to comply with the conditions imposed by the Conqueror) put in possession of similar parcels of the Abbey lands, but nothing so far has transpired to show whether any of them constructed similar defensive earthworks.

It is possible but unlikely that the following observations by Leland¹ may have been intended to refer to the mound, viz:

There were, and yet appere, 2. Camps of Men of Warre by *Abban-dune*.

The one is *Serpenhil* a Quartar of a Mile by Este Northe Est oute of the Toune in a Fote way to . . [blank] . . Here, as it is sayde there comonly, was a Battayle betwyxt the *Danes* and the *Saxons*. Parte of the Trenches of the Campe be yet seene.

The name Serpenhil has passed out of memory. In the Domesday period there is a solitary example of its use in the form *Scerpenhylla* as a synonym for the hamlet of Shippon.²

¹ Hearne, vii, 65.

² Cott. Claud. C. ix, f. 189 b.

Notes

The Farnham gravels.—One of the most prolific gravels in England lies on a plateau south of a branch of the river Wey at Farnham, which is situated opposite a gap in the chalk ridge of the North Downs. Between the plateau and the river are at least three terraces attributed to the river which once flowed through the gap into what is now the Blackwater valley, but after the 50-ft. terrace was cut and covered, was captured by the Guildford Wey and diverted into the Waverley valley (Geological memoir, *Aldershot and Guildford*, p. 127). The gravel spreads and the implements they have yielded have been studied by Mr. Henry Bury, who recognizes four terraces, the top being the plateau 155 ft. above present river level and 355 ft. above O.D. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* lxiv, 1908, p. 318). It is clear that the plateau gravel here dates from St. Acheul times, as hand-axes of that culture in fresh condition are found in quantity; and it may be presumed that the terraces below were cut in chronological order even if some of the deposits on them were due to aggradation or refilling of the valley. For two months in the summer a special exhibition of local implements was held at the British Museum, a selection from the Museum collection being supplemented by loans from Mr. Bury, Major Wade, F.S.A., Dr. John Gibson, Mr. Borelli, Mr. Harold Falkner, and Mr. W. F. Rankine. The intention was to concentrate on the problems presented by this most promising site; and though any deduction from the facts is open to criticism, a date or culture for Terrace B (just below the plateau) is suggested by a small series in Mr. Bury's collection closely resembling some from High Lodge, Mildenhall, Suffolk (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, iii, 375–6), which seems to be intermediate between the Clacton and Le Moustier cultures. A similar hint for Terrace C is given by Dr. John Gibson's series of slightly rolled Levallois flake-implements, though Major Wade's hand-axe found *in situ* at the base (*Antiq. Journ.* vii, 313) is evidence of another culture; and unrolled specimens from Terrace D (on the level of the railway-station) point to La Micoque. Derived hand-axes are found on all the terraces but are not evidential, except as showing extensive occupation of the district in palaeolithic times; but sporadic excavation is still being carried on, and it may yet be possible to test Mr. Bury's tentative equation of the terraces with those of the Thames, the heights above O.D. agreeing well, if 40 ft. is deducted from each of the Farnham levels.

The Hassocks neolithic spoons.—In his account of the discovery of neolithic spoons near Hassocks, published in 1919,¹ the late Mr. J. E. Couchman states that they were scratched out of the edge of a disused sand-pit, and that excavation some years afterwards led to no result.

In view of the importance of the find, it may be worth while to publish an extract from a letter written by Mr. Couchman to Mr. G. C. Dunning, dated December 31, 1928.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxxi, 109.

'The grave from which the Hassocks spoons came was a rectangular grave for burial in a sitting posture, and was covered with a softly baked tile. I only recovered part of it and that was falling into pieces.'

It should be noted that apparently no human remains were found in the grave, but simply that it was of such a size as to contain a contracted skeleton, of which all traces had been destroyed by the sandy nature of the soil.

Neolithic spoons are regarded as belonging to the Windmill Hill culture in Britain,¹ and although twelve long barrows have yielded pottery of this culture in the primary deposits,² there is evidence that flat graves also belong to this culture. At three of the camps with interrupted ditches—Abingdon,³ Whitehawk,⁴ and Windmill Hill⁵—contracted burials have been found in the ditches. In addition, at Pangbourne⁶ a crouched burial, without any sign of a mound over it, was found with a large pot of Windmill Hill type and an antler pick as grave-goods.

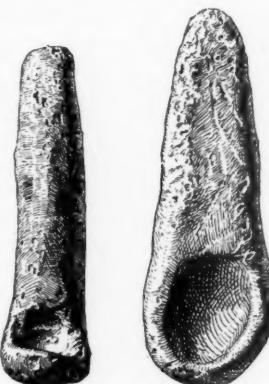
We may therefore conclude that there is nothing improbable in accepting Mr. Couchman's bare statement that the Hassocks spoons came from a burial; indeed this is strengthened by the perfect condition of the spoons themselves.

Mausoleums in the Island of Rousay, Orkney.—Dr. J. Graham Callander, Local Secretary for Scotland, sends the following report of the excavations of long stalled cairns.

Mr. Walter G. Grant, F.S.A.Scot., during the summer of 1933 and 1934 excavated on his ground in Rousay two neolithic burial monuments of a type quite new to Scottish archaeology. The name cairn, a heap of stones, is not quite appropriate, because they are really mausoleums, with carefully built walls on the outside as well as on the inside.

The first, which is situated near the broch of Midhowe, to the excavation of which Mr. Grant has devoted five summers, shows a large narrow gallery resembling a byre for calves, with stalls on both sides, the travises consisting of tall narrow slabs set on end. This gallery was divided into twelve cells and yielded remains of twenty-six neolithic skeletons, fragments of seven vessels of pottery, several of the well-known Unstan type, and one flint knife.

The second cairn, the Knowe of Yarso, was much shorter and contained only three compartments with stalls on each side. In the matter



The Hassocks neolithic spoons ($\frac{1}{2}$)

¹ *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 77.

² *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 476.

³ Information from Mr. Stuart Piggott.

⁴ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vi, 30.

⁵ *Ibid.* lxxxviii, 130.

⁶ *Ibid.* xiv. 107-10.

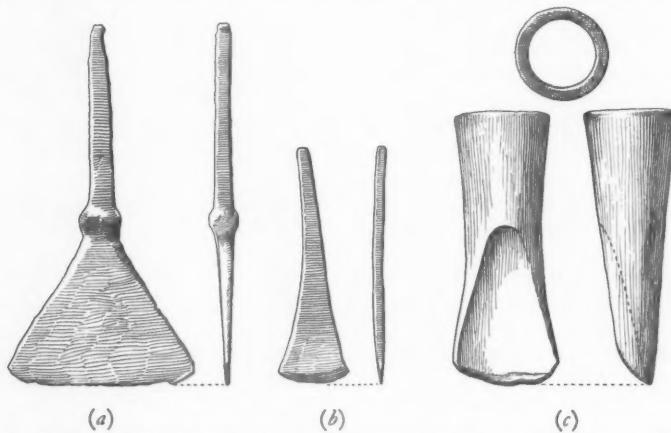
of relics, it was disappointing that no fragments of neolithic pottery were recovered, but the skeletal remains of at least a dozen individuals and more than forty flint implements were found. Fragments of a food-vessel, the first recorded from Orkney, doubtless an intrusive burial, were also discovered.

This cairn displayed unique structural features. As in the case of some Caithness and Orkney neolithic cairns, it had a face of walling within the mound in addition to the outer one, but in this monument the outer wall had been built with stones laid obliquely, not on the flat.

Both cairns yielded evidence that the inner ends had originally two stories.

There are two more monuments of this type on the island, and we hope to excavate them in the not distant future.

Bronze Implements found in South-west Britain.—Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, sends the following note on



(a), (b) Tanged chisels, and (c) socketed gouge, from south-west Britain ($\frac{1}{2}$)

some unrecorded specimens. In the *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 241–3, a socketed chisel of bronze from Ham Hill, south Somerset, was described. Since then a tanged chisel, with stop and very wide cutting-edge, has been found on Ham Hill, and another chisel, without stop, at Camerton, the latter being apparently the rarer type. These and a gouge from Cornwall, with an extremely wide cutting-edge, are in the Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle.

The first (a) was found when trenching above the rubble capping the Ham stone on some of the highest ground on the northern spur of Ham Hill, Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, in the excavations conducted there by the present writer in 1930. It was found 1·25 ft. below the ancient surface at the bottom of a rich layer of black earth in yellowish

mould in association with a considerable amount of coarse, thick, finger-marked pottery, which apparently dates from the late Bronze Age or early Hallstatt period. There was here a slight covering of tip from the adjacent quarry.

It is difficult to say how much the implement had been used, but in places the 'fin' or mould-seam may be seen at the edges. The patination is very slight; the weight of the complete implement is 41.7 grammes and length 108 mm. (4½ in.). The tang is of oblong cross-section, and there is a collar between it and the blade.

The blade, measuring 55.5 mm. (nearly 2¼ in.) across, is probably the widest for a tanged specimen on record for Britain, the next being that found at Wallingford in 1871, which is 44 mm.; and another from Mount Batten, Plymouth (43 mm.), but the average is 32.5 mm. (1½ in.).

The bronze chisel (*b*) was found in excavations conducted by Prior Horne, F.S.A., at Camerton, near Bath, this year. It is somewhat twisted, and the pointed butt-end broken and mended; otherwise it is in good condition and very slightly corroded. Its length is 70 mm. (2¾ in.), width of cutting-edge 20.8 mm., and weight 10.3 grammes, with oblong section. This is a diminutive example of a well-known type.

A socketed gouge (*c*) comes from the parish of St. Keverne, north-east of the Lizard. It was found in 1933 by John Rogers, of Lower Treglohan, when blasting out a rock on the face of a hill-field leading down to the old quarry-workings at Lower Treglohan, not far inland from the old pier. A cinerary urn in Truro Museum was found near the same place. The length of the gouge is 81 mm. (about 3.2 in.); it is extremely wide at the cutting-end, viz. 31 mm.; the external diameter of the socketed end (where it has sustained a little damage) is 28.5 mm.; weight 113.05 grammes. One of the Hounslow gouges is also very wide for its length, with a cutting-edge 25 mm. across.

A Saxon hut-site at Thakeham, Sussex.—Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., send this and the following note. While recently digging a private swimming-pool in the grounds of South Hill Farm, Thakeham, near Pulborough, Mr. Arthur Linfield discovered what appear to be the remains of a Saxon hut or cottage. The situation is on the crest of the Lower Greensand ridge, at an altitude of a little over 200 ft. O.D., and commands a wide view to the south.

The excavation revealed in profile a hollow sunk 4½ ft. into the Greensand, with sloping sides. At the top this was 28 ft. wide, and probably about 13 ft. wide at the bottom, though the latter was not fully exposed at the time of our visit. Over all the top-soil was 2 ft. deep. The hollow runs north and south, only a 12-ft. section through it having been laid open by the excavation.

Through the kindness of Mr. Linfield we were allowed to inspect the work when it was almost finished, and to examine the objects found. In the lowest foot of the filling of the hollow, the soil contained much charcoal and fragments of soft, dark, hand-made pottery. Immediately above this was a number of small fragments of Roman tiles, and above this

again, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. from the bottom, a scatter of hard, light pottery-sherds, including an obviously medieval handle. There were also the base of a small Roman vessel, and a base (or lid?) of another, with a single perforation; both are very worn. Some pieces of iron slag were also found, the largest piece lying 3 ft. above the bottom.

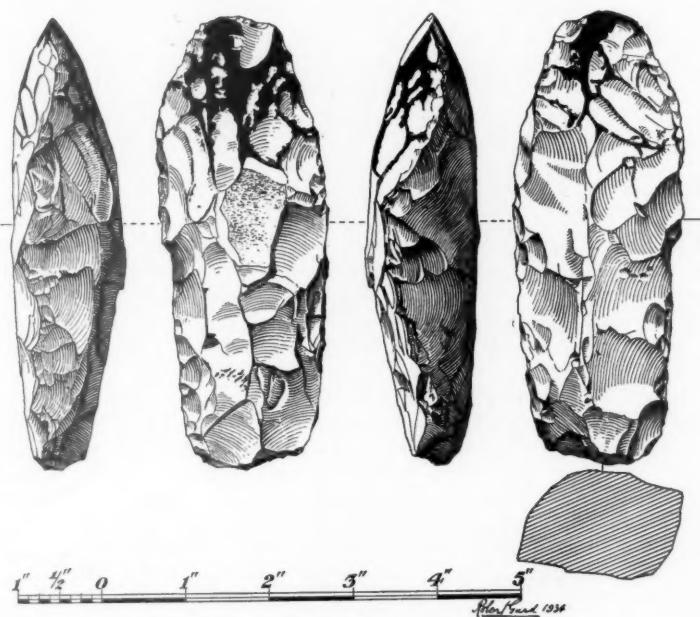
The soft, dark pottery from the lowest level is much cruder than any Iron Age pottery from Sussex, while somewhat resembling it at first sight. It is clumsily hand-made, with slightly everted rims, several vessels being apparently represented, but without any trace of a flat base. Our Fellow Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes pronounces this Saxon ware without much doubt, probably sixth to eighth century. The fragments of Roman tiles have no doubt been pillaged from a Roman building—the *mansio* at Hardham on Stane Street is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west—but they are scarcely such as could have been re-used for roofing the hut. The hard, light pottery above this is early medieval; Mr. Hawkes suggests eighth to twelfth century. There are fragments of sagging bases but no glaze. It seems to us that this discovery represents the site of a Saxon cottage in the original manor of Thakeham. Indeed it is even possible that this was the 'thatched homestead' which is considered to be the meaning of the name Thakeham (see *Place Names of Sussex*, Engl. P. N. Soc., vol. vi, p. 180).

A partly polished chert adze from Thakeham, Sussex.—In the excavation referred to in the last note, and in the upper part of the soil filling the hollow, the implement here described was found. This is a hump-backed pick or adze of translucent, honey-coloured, coarse-grained chert,¹ the fore part of which on both faces is partly ground and polished, as shown by the solid black areas on the accompanying figure. One edge of the tool is fairly straight when viewed edgeways; the other has an irregular reversed S-curve. The grinding and polishing, which have been done in a longitudinal direction, give the tool a sharp cutting-edge which has an almost parabolic curve, unlike the edge of the normal polished celt. A few minor flakes have been detached subsequently, probably accidentally. Farther back the grinding affects principally the ridges between flake-scars, but it is carried right into one pronounced hollow on the humped face, showing that the process cannot have been carried out by rubbing the tool on a flat or hollowed rock, as only a rather small convexity could enter this hollow. The humped middle zone of the pick is devoid of grinding or polish, but towards the butt end, especially on the humped face, the ridges have been softened and even slightly polished, probably by friction in a wooden haft, shown by heavy black lines and small patches of black in the accompanying figure. Though this is less noticeable on the other face (perhaps due to a leather packing) the utility of the hump seems to be evident, viz., to act as a stop-ridge to prevent the pick being driven through the haft.

If the grinding and polishing of flint or chert be regarded as one of

¹ Dr. F. H. Edmunds has kindly examined this specimen at the Geological Museum, and considers that its material could be matched by some of the Lower Greensand cherts of Surrey and Sussex, especially from Petworth.

the four criteria¹ distinguishing the neolithic from preceding periods, the interest of the present example, which is otherwise a characteristic mesolithic tool, will be apparent. We suggest that it may be a witness to contact between the two cultures—the first application of a new technique to an old type. If, therefore, modern views as to the late introduction of neolithic culture be correct, the mesolithic must have come down to the



Partly polished chert adze from Thakeham, Sussex

latter part of the third millennium before Christ. Such a conclusion would be in keeping with Dr. Grahame Clark's recent discoveries at Selmetston (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 134). He has most kindly examined this implement, and writes:

² The pick (or more probably adze) may be compared to some extent with the Norwegian type found at Nøstvet and similar dwelling-places (e.g. Nils Åberg, *Studier öfver den yngre stenåldern i norden och västeuropa*,

¹ Corn, domestic animals, and pottery being the other three. In regard to polishing, certain apparent exceptions to this generalization have been pointed out by the Director (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxx, 164-5; xxxi, 51-3). The former instance appears, however, to be a discoidal polished flint knife of early Bronze Age type (see *Proc. Preh. Soc. East Anglia*, vi, 40-54). In the Scandinavian mesolithic (Ertebølle) period grinding was the normal method of shaping implements made of stone other than flint or chert.

fig. 10; H. Shetelig, *Primitive Tider i Norge*, p. 101). One would not suggest any cultural connexion. Possibly the Thakeham specimen represents a barbarous imitation by an individual in a mesolithic stage of culture of a polished flint axe. One must, however, be careful about dating an isolated flint. Its "barbarous" character might possibly be due to its lateness.'

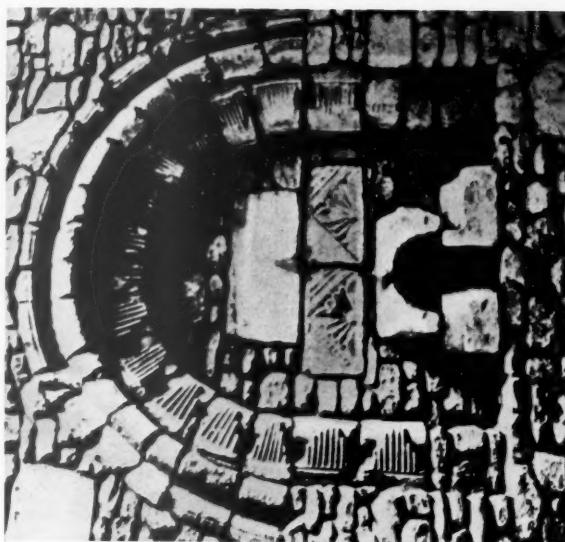
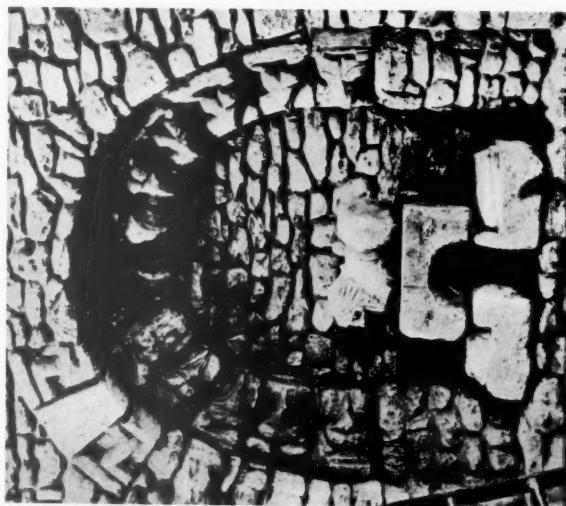
A fine scraper of black flint was also found in the same excavation, as well as a few flakes. The situation on a Lower Greensand ridge brings it into line with most of the other mesolithic sites in Sussex, neolithic occupation being rare except on the chalk. The material, too, of which the implement is made—apparently a Lower Greensand chert—suggests that the maker may have lived in those parts rather than on the chalk, and that he may have worked either before, or less probably after, the period of activity of the neighbouring neolithic flint-mines of Cissbury, Harrow Hill, and Blackpatch, which lie only five to six miles to the south.

To sum up: (1) the tool is of mesolithic form; (2) it was found, and seems also to have been made, in a geological district that was favoured by mesolithic rather than by neolithic folk; (3) its material was not normally used by neolithic knappers because they had better material nearer to hand; on the other hand, (4) the grinding and polishing seem to be features copied from neolithic examples.

Little Stukeley Church, Hunts.—Mr. S. Inskip Ladds, Local Secretary, reports as follows:—The dangerous state of the thirteenth-century tower of Little Stukeley church, Hunts., has necessitated its partial reconstruction. During the work many interesting stones have been found (pl. LIX). These include the remains of two doorways; circular shafts with caps and bases, evidently parts of a wall-arcading; fragments of string-courses; two small window heads; and many stones of the undulating corbel-table of a parapet. They seem to point to the twelfth-century church having had an aisleless nave with western gable and wall-arcades, something like that at Barfreston. There is evidence of the aisles being added in the thirteenth century, thus accounting for these stones being available for building the tower.

One of the doorways was ornamented with beak-heads; the other with a curious ornament which seems to be peculiar to Huntingdonshire. This ornament consists of six or seven pallets of graded lengths, the longest in the middle, overlapping a roll and hollow after the fashion of a beak-head. It occurs in three churches in Huntingdonshire, viz., here, Spaldwick, and Toseland, all closely connected with Lincoln; Spaldwick belonged to a prebend, Toseland to the Chapter, and Little Stukeley was built by Henry of Huntingdon, the historian, who was attached to the household of the Bishop.

Henry of Huntingdon held the Manor of Little Stukeley at fee-farm from the Abbot of Ramsey, and he is recorded, in the Ramsey Cartulary, as having built the church. Most of these stones have now been built into the walls of the tower for preservation. The stones of the two doorways are built into the inner faces of the north and south walls respectively;

*b**a*

Little Stukeley Church. 12th-century stones built into inside walls of tower : *a*, north wall ; *b*, south wall



Thirteenth-century cross head from Dorset



the fragments of wall-arcading on the outside of the south wall; and the stones of the corbel-table have been reset at the top of the north aisle wall.

Roman Villa at Hucclecote near Gloucester.—Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., communicates the following:—During the autumn of 1933, Mrs. E. M. Clifford, at her own cost, conducted the excavation of a Roman villa at Hucclecote, three miles east of Gloucester, on a site approached by a lane (an ancient trackway) leading to Chosen Hill, an outlier of the Cotswolds. Gloucestershire is rich in Villa sites, within easy distance of Hucclecote being Witcombe, Spoonley Wood, Chedworth, and Woodchester.

Hucclecote is of the smaller class, covering an area about 100 by 50 ft. In plan it approximates to the corridor type, and comprises a central block of three rooms opening off a corridor or vestibule facing east, flanked by wings each containing some half-dozen apartments, and to the rear chambers comprising baths, but devoid of details inasmuch as the general floor level is only 12 to 18 in. below the present surface, and masonry nowhere exists above the floor level. The walling generally is of oolitic limestone in roughly dressed and indifferently laid courses. The building had been much altered and added to as indicated by the floor levels and the character of the masonry. The majority of the floors are without hypocausts, yet there are numerous stoke-holes and apsidal and oblong baths or tanks, enough indeed to suggest that they were not intended purely for bathing uses but possibly for trading purposes.

There is distinct indication of the occupation of the site during both late Bronze and Early Iron periods: in a trench of the former are fragments of three Deveril-Rimbury urns and flints, and of the latter pottery, flints, and post-holes. And dating evidence is afforded by the coins and pottery of a continuous Roman occupation extending from the first to the beginning of the fifth century. Few coins were discovered: only one of the first, two of the second, and twenty-two of the fourth century. The pottery included a fair quantity of first- and second-century Samian ware. Several items of interest were revealed including some stamped tiles similar to those which Haverfield interpreted as municipal tile stamps of the *Glevum colonia*, a unique fragment of wall plaster with a 'graffito sketch' of part of a building, and some simple tesserae, below which was a coin of Theodosius (A.D. 395) testifying to the late occupation of the place.

A thirteenth-century cross head from Dorset.—Dr. Dru Drury, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports as follows:—The mutilated Purbeck marble late thirteenth-century cross head, illustrated by the accompanying photographs (pl. LX), has been acquired recently by the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, through the gift of Guthrie Watson, Esq., of Culease, Wareham, who recovered it from the bottom of a well in the village of Bere Regis, Dorset. It measures at the base 16 in. by 6 in. and its present greatest height is 16 in. The base is recessed in the centre to fit the top of the stem; and on either face a groove has been added later for dowelling, each of which still retains some lead filling at its upper end.

Besides the oblique fracture of the top of the stone, much of the marble surface has flaked off, but the better preserved face is carved in relief with a standing figure of the Virgin and Child. She appears to have been crowned; the kneeling figure on the dexter side is that of a man with long hair and beard, wearing a loose gown with long sleeves; the corresponding figure on the sinister side is a woman with veil and wimple. Perhaps these represent the donors of the cross, which may have stood in the village street or in the churchyard.

The crucifixion group on the opposite face has suffered far greater damage, though the figure of St. Mary with left hand raised to her cheek in an attitude of grief is comparatively well preserved.

Gold rings from London.—Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., sends the following note:—The rings here illustrated do not seem to have close parallels. Those represented in figs. 1 and 2 are in the London Museum; that in fig. 3 is in my own possession.

Fig. 1. Gold ring, weight 3·275 grammes; hoop in imitation of twisted wire, ornamented with three barrels of twisted wire; between them, three flat circular containers. The face or top of each container is closed with a round disc; on the base of each appears a flattened rivet-head. The finish of the 'lids' and the colour of the gold employed in them differ slightly in workmanship from the rest of the ring, and they may not be original. It does not appear probable that the lidless containers were, in their first use, settings for jewels, since their sides splay upwards and outwards, and they are spaced equidistantly round the ring. In their present form they suggest reliquaries, but until one of them has been opened this must remain a guess, unlikely of confirmation on the face of it, in view of the triple arrangement of the boxes. Nor does the ring fit happily into the series known as 'poison' rings. ?sixteenth century.

Found on the north side of Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

Fig. 2. This ring is inadequately illustrated in a privately printed Catalogue of Rings, brought together by F. A. Harman Oates, F.S.A., 1917 (pl. iii), and is described (p. 7) as:—

'Gold, slender shank, shoulder decorated, the bezel high and formed as a head of a knight in armour. Found at Windsor, 1900. A very rare example of early 15th century ornamental ring. Given to the present owner by Sir Guy Francis Laking, Bt., from the Laking Collection.'

On his death, Mr. Harman Oates's collection was sold at Sotheby's, and this ring was described in the sale catalogue for Wednesday, February 20th, 1929, as:

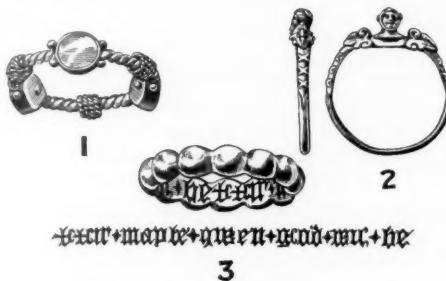
'A lady's Ring in gold; from the front projects a tiny helmeted head, on the shoulders are acanthus leaves; early 16th century, rare.'

It was bought at that sale by Mr. G. F. Lawrence, from whom it passed to the London Museum, where it now is. Mr. Lawrence informs me that the find-spot given in the 1917 catalogue is incorrect, and that the ring was found in Worship Street, E.C. 2.

There is no trace of enamel, which, on analogy, was a normal feature of this type of ring (cf. Victoria and Albert Museum, Catalogue of Rings,

nos. 300 and 301, both dated sixteenth century). If the head-dress is in fact a helm, an analogy is to be found on a funeral helm, Great Stoughton church (R. C. H. M. England, *Huntingdonshire*, pl. 59 and p. 193), dated in the early seventeenth century. It may, however, be a hood (? jester's hood) and not a helm at all. In any case a date in the sixteenth century seems to be indicated. The weight of the ring is 1.69 grammes. Found in Worship Street, E.C. 2.

Fig. 3. Gold ring; weight 6·425 grammes; hoop composed of thirteen equal-sized knobs, showing some signs of wear. Within the ring, a legend in black letter (fig. 3).



Three gold rings from London (1)

There are, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, two 'decade' rings (*Catalogue of Rings*, no. 723 with eleven knobs and no. 728 with thirteen knobs, both dated in the fifteenth century), in which the shape and size of the knobs are similar. The present example lacks the bezel, ridged or oval, of the Victoria and Albert specimens; and its form is perhaps a secularized derivative of the 'decade' series.

A bronze ring in the British Museum (*Catalogue of Finger Rings*, no. 809) provides something of a parallel in that the eleventh knob (presumably for the *Paternoster*) is little, if any, larger than the ten which normally indicated the *Ave*.

The inscription may be read as **X**IT MAY BE QWEN GOD WIL HE**X**. The demarcating crosses, if such they were, are embellished with the C-like flourish which is added to the *G*; it is possible, though less likely, that the demarcating design represents *IHC*, twice repeated. The sentiment in the present specimen recalls that of the fifteenth-century example in the British Museum (B.M. *Catalogue of Finger Rings*, no. 981), 'Quand Dieu plera, uneys nous sera', and, even more closely, that on another of the fifteenth century in the Victoria and Albert Museum (V. & A. *Catalogue of Rings*, no. 934) QUANT · DIEU · PLERA · MELIOR · SERA ·. The character of the lettering indicates a date late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. The position of the posy within the hoop, however, would suggest that the ring is sixteenth-century. Found in Worship Street, E.C. 2.

Reviews

Ur Excavations. Volume II. The Royal Cemetery. A report on the predynastic and Sargonid graves excavated between 1926 and 1931. By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY, M.A., D.Litt. With chapters by the Rev. E. J. Burrows, S.J., Professor Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S., Dr. J. Legrain, and Dr. H. J. Plenderleith. In two volumes. 13 x 9. Pp. xx + 604; xiii + 274 plates. Published for the Trustees of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. 1934. £3 3s.

The discovery of the 'Royal Tombs of Ur' is, after the recognition of the Indus civilization, the most outstanding archaeological event of the last twenty-five years, crowded though they have been with exciting finds. The tombs of Ur were more fortunate than the comparable cemeteries of Mycenae and Abydos in having in Dr. Woolley an excavator who possessed not only the skill and patience to recover every scrap of evidence they concealed, but also the self-restraint to postpone for four years the exploitation of his find till his Arab workmen were trained for the delicate task. And now with commendable promptitude the cemetery has been fully and worthily published instead of waiting fifty years, like the Shaft Graves of Mycenae. Thanks to the generosity of the Board of the Carnegie Corporation of New York the sumptuous volumes with their 273 plates and plans are incredibly cheap. Thanks to Dr. Woolley himself the account of the excavation, of the graves, and of their contents makes fascinating reading, not only for the student but for any intelligent person.

The author's own detailed description of his operations and the relics discovered is supplemented by expert reports on the inscriptions, the glyptic, the metal-work, and the human remains. There follow invaluable appendices—a catalogue of all the important objects indicating the grave in which they were found, an analysis of over a thousand graves enumerating the objects and types contained in each, and tables showing the distribution of the several types of clay, stone, and metal vessels and implements between the four phases of the cemetery. With the aid of these appendices the student who likes to ascertain for himself the evidence for the age of any particular object or type has all the relevant data at his disposal.

Nearly all the outstanding objects and peculiar types are individually illustrated—not, however, Queen Shub-ad's amusing silver 'wine-skin', nor Mes-kalam-dug's chisel-bladed arrow-heads. The metal vessels are reduced to 118 types, the stone to 105, and the pots to 253, often with several variants. Though we are warned that such types are to some extent abstractions, greater detail could not be desired. Colour plates from paintings by Miss Baker give a vivid impression of the splendour of the grave-furniture, though for disputed details, like the harness on the standard, some might prefer to rely on untouched photographs.

The admirably full accounts which the excavator has presented to our Society each year have rendered the main characters of the cemetery and its leading types familiar. But this final publication adds an undreamed wealth of detail. We are introduced to new graves and new types, and are given full insight into the most ingenious devices by which the author ascertained the precise form of perished objects. Space allows mention of but one inconspicuous instance: a fine piece of accurate and prompt observation shows that the butts of the curious 'Sargonid' axes of hammered copper were stuck through the shaft and then wrapped round half of it, not simply bent round an unpierced wooden handle.

Moreover, here Dr. Woolley has space to keep his observations distinct from his inferences. The cemetery raised many problems. To these the author generally offers a solution, but he studiously keeps the latter separate from the observed data, which are often puzzling. How was Queen Shubad's body with its gorgeous apparel conveyed to her stone tomb which was apparently without a door, below the level of the 'death-pit' and backed up against the plundered tomb PG. 789? Dr. Woolley infers that the elaborate vaulted roof was only built after the interment. Again, no tomb survived in connexion with the 'Great Death-pit', PG. 1237, but close to the shaft and rather above the floor-level were found a number of limestone blocks. The excavator regards them as the remnants of a stone chamber from which robbers had carried away not only the grave-goods but even the stones of the tomb's walls.

The major problem raised by the excavations is notoriously the date of the 'Royal Tombs', over which controversy has raged ever since the first announcement of their discovery. On the grounds of stratigraphy the excavator distinguished three groups of graves, the A and B graves of the 'older cemetery' and a Sargonid cemetery. To these groups are added on other grounds a small number of 'partial cremations', very poorly furnished and attributed to an alien community of low social standing using the cemetery under the First Dynasty of Ur, and fifteen graves assigned to the Second Dynasty. All the graves of the 'older cemetery' and even the 'Second Dynasty' graves demonstrably fall within the period when plano-convex bricks were in use at Ur, but that period begins well before the oldest A graves—the Royal Tombs. A layer of rubbish, dated on the strength of three sealings and a loose cylinder here published, and also of as yet unpublished ceramic evidence, in the First Dynasty covered the older cemetery, undisturbed by the shafts of its component graves. From the stratigraphy and the discrepancy between the names in the Royal Tombs and those of the First Dynasty monarchs, Dr. Woolley has concluded that the Royal Tombs must be older than that Dynasty and datable between 3400 and 3100, Sargon being here brought down to about 2525 but A-anni-padda being left about 3000 B.C.

Students have found difficulties in accepting such a chronology for two-fold reasons. On the one hand 1000 years seems a long time for such a curious device as the plano-convex brick to persist. The script too underwent extraordinarily little modification between the Royal Tombs and the First Dynasty as compared with the great change between the script of

the Fara stage, represented at Ur in strata *below* the cemetery, and that of Queen Shub-ad. On the other hand, the first period in Ur's history to be recorded by later scribes is unrepresented in a cemetery area on the edge of which even Third Dynasty kings built their tombs.

The internal evidence here published fully justifies the division of the graves based on stratigraphy, and refutes the statement often made that there can be no stratification in a cemetery. Of course the stratification here used depends entirely on the mutual relations between the graves, and cannot be expressed in metres below some arbitrary datum level. The A graves are particularly well characterized by a peculiar style in glyptic and distinctive types in pottery and metal-work. But in the glyptic the change is 'surprisingly much greater between the A and the B phases than between the B and the Sargonid periods'. The same remark would also apply to the pots and metal tools in some at least of the B graves (e.g. 689, 860, 1035). Direct evidence for the assignment of any graves to the Second Dynasty cannot be expected since the king-names of that house have been obliterated in our lists. A comparison between the cemetery material and that of the First Dynasty is rendered difficult since the al 'Ubaid cemetery that used to be taken as typical of that age is now to be regarded as earlier than, and as early as, the Royal Tombs themselves; the suggestion that the al 'Ubaid cemetery had been used by the ministers of that shrine continuously from very remote times gains in plausibility thereby.

In any case Dr. Woolley has stated the case for a high chronology cogently and fairly, and has presented all the data for judging the question. It is at least clear that arm-chair chronologies based on analyses of architectural, epigraphic, and glyptic styles will have to be modified to give recognition to divergences due to local schools and to variations in wealth.

V. G. C.

Canterbury Administration. By IRENE JOSEPHINE CHURCHILL, D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., Assistant Lambeth Librarian. In two volumes. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiii + 615; xvi + 367. London: S.P.C.K. 1933. £2 2s.

Dr. Churchill, who has joined our Fellowship since the publication of these volumes, has done a piece of work that meets a real want, and she has done it with such thoroughness that it need never be done again. Largely through the efforts of the Canterbury and York Society, very many episcopal registers have been printed and have become available to the student of medieval history. Hitherto, however, there has been no guide, on a large scale, to show what they are likely to contain and what is the meaning and interrelation of their various entries.

It is true that the archbishop had numerous metropolitical functions outside the sphere of the ordinary diocesan; but the larger contained the smaller, and there was nothing that a suffragan did that his brother of Canterbury had not to do within his own diocese. These volumes give a detailed analysis of the normal contents of any diocesan register prior to the Reformation; and even the large section which deals with the archi-

episcopal office again and again illustrates and explains entries relating to the contacts between Canterbury and its subordinate sees, which are numerous in all episcopal registers.

In the first volume, after some introductory matter, Dr. Churchill devotes three chapters to the diocesan work of the archbishop, and gives a full account of such subjects as ordination, letters dimissory, presentations, collations, sequestrations, monastic elections and the like, which throws light on many dark places.

The next fifteen chapters are devoted to the provincial functions of the archbishop; and there is a gallant, though not entirely conclusive, attempt to differentiate between his duties as archbishop, primate, and legate, a distinction which became of vital importance at the time of the Reformation. The stages by which he established his right of administering vacant sees, which differed in the various dioceses, are clearly traced. The appointment of bishops, metropolitical visitations, and provincial assemblies, among other subjects, have chapters to themselves; and four chapters are devoted to the archbishop's courts. The hard but successful struggle to establish a prerogative testamentary jurisdiction where the testator had possessions in more than one diocese is of special interest and importance; and the complicated story is clearly told. At the end of the volume the learned author, possibly remembering the lines *Explicit, explicat; ludere scriptor eat*, loses for a moment her customary austerity and gives her last chapter the picturesque title of epilogue. Here she does not attempt to trace subsequent developments in detail; but she shows at some length how the constitution she has been describing affected the course of later ecclesiastical history in this country.

The second volume consists of an admirable selection of illustrative documents and an index. The text of these documents is thoroughly reliable; the few misprints are so trivial that they are not worth mentioning. Their arrangement is generally parallel to that of the first volume; and at the end there is a very full list of office holders, which Dr. Churchill with misplaced modesty calls tentative. The general index includes subjects, persons, and places. The first is very clear and complete; but in the index of places no counties are named, and identifications outside the diocese of Canterbury are not as many as they should be. The two Angleseys, in Wales and Cambridgeshire, should have been differentiated; Bedewynd, Burcester, Alto Pecco, Toryton, and Twyneham should have been given their present-day forms.

A special word of praise must be given to the remarkably full annotation of both volumes, though the use of *op. cit.* for reference to notes not immediately preceding (as on pp. 243 and 289) is to be deprecated; on the other hand, much valuable space has been almost wasted by the double reference to the folio of Peckham's register in the original and the page in its printed form, the latter being all that is needed.

The references to the Canterbury registers are so numerous that it may be a shrewd conjecture that the author's method of procedure was to go through them *seriatim* from Peckham down to the Reformation, to note points of interest on separate slips, and then to sort the slips under subjects.

This would appear, in fact, to be the obvious way of coping with Dr. Churchill's gigantic task. It does, however, result in a rather dense forest of facts and instances. It is not that one cannot see the wood for the trees. The author's clarity of style and arrangement makes the purport of her remarks always obvious; but the reader may occasionally wish for an open glade in which to rest and breathe fresh air: even the imprisoned Templars when their order was disbanded were allowed from time to time to leave their prisons *pro melioris aeris haustu.*

These criticisms are trivial and do not detract from the value and solidity of Dr. Churchill's work, which is not to be read at one or even three sittings, but should be kept for continuous reference. Just as now awkward questions can be evaded by the reply 'You will find it in Wilkins', so in a few years time intelligent inquirers on points of episcopal administration will be told to look it up in Churchill. C. T. F.

The Skeleton of British Neolithic Man. By JOHN CAMERON. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 272. London: Williams & Norgate. 1934. 15s.

The physical anthropologist is one of the prehistorian's most valued colleagues in his inquiry into the life of early man, and when an anatomist of the standing of Dr. Cameron produces a book describing the skeletal remains of neolithic man, the prehistorian begins to hope that here at last is a piece of research for which he has long been waiting, namely a careful collation of all the evidence, both anatomical and archaeological, relating to neolithic man. He will not read many pages, however, before he comes to the conclusion that the book must be intended for anatomists, and unless he has Gray or Cunningham at his elbow, he will indeed wish that the author had seen fit to include a short table of the measurements and indices used in physical anthropology, and an illustration showing the positions of the 'fixed points' usually accepted by craniologists.

Dr. Cameron bases his work on an able and detailed anatomical study of four sets of ancient bones: those from the Coldrum megalith, the Trent skull, the Tilbury bones, and the Bournemouth skull. Most archaeologists would only accept these with certain reservations. In the case of the Bournemouth and Trent skulls, the geological position of the finds was not convincing, and as Dr. Cameron himself points out, Trent lacks the characteristic length and occipital boss which one associates with crania of the Neolithic period. Tilbury is more likely to be Neolithic on geological grounds, but its measurements do not correspond very closely with the average postulated by Morant and accepted by Dr. Cameron. And even Coldrum itself is not without difficulties. It is a curious megalith, situated in a region that is away from the main culture stream, though it is doubtless related to the long barrows; it was not too carefully excavated; and the bones, as Sir Arthur Keith demonstrated, showed anomalous features which suggested that they were representative of the members of a single family group.

The author has paid particular attention to the study of platymeria (the amount of compression of the femur) and platycnemis (the degree of compression of the tibia), conditions which, it is commonly supposed, are a

result of the compulsory adaptation of the lower limb bones to a prolonged squatting posture. The first condition, Dr. Cameron finds, is already present in childhood and adolescence, while the second appears to develop during puberty and adolescence; the two conditions are not necessarily found together, and it will be interesting to see whether future discoveries confirm this late onset of platycnemias in prehistoric man.

One regrets very much that Dr. Cameron has not developed the archaeological side of his thesis with the same skill that he has devoted to his anatomy; but this may be because he considers that archaeology for anatomists should be kept as simple as possible. Such utter simplicity as here presented tends to become misleading. No one, for instance, could identify with absolute assurance the dark Silures in the well-known passage from Tacitus with the Neolithic aborigines of Britain, though doubtless something could be said for such an identification. The neolithic immigrants were not a homogeneous race by any means, and incidentally their immediate homeland before they reached Britain is much more likely to have been the Rhineland than Iberia and the Mediterranean. In the same way the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age cannot be dismissed so lightly: in the Early Bronze Age alone the beaker finds show a dual immigration, and the culture divisions of the Iron Age are clear enough evidence of differences in race among the successive invaders.

But for all this, Dr. Cameron's book deserves recognition as a pioneer work. It is true that the author strangely ignores some of the early anatomical information that must have been available to him, but he has prepared the way for a survey that must one day be undertaken by an archaeologist jointly with a physical anthropologist. R. F. JESSUP.

The Place-Names of Surrey (English Place-Name Society, vol. xi). By J. E. B. GOVER, A. MAWER, and F. M. STENTON, in collaboration with ARTHUR BONNER. 9 x 6. Pp. xlvi + 445. With maps. Cambridge: University Press. 1934. 21s.

The publications of the English Place-Name Society go on from strength to strength, and each new volume denotes an advance in the investigation of this fascinating subject. Surrey is the ninth county completed in the course of ten years, although it appears to be the first which has received the privilege of notice in these pages. Though a comparatively small county, it has yielded material for a bulky volume, considerably larger than those on the more extensive counties of Buckingham and Northampton. This is evidence, not only that knowledge of the subject is increasing, but of the desire of the editors to give more space to subsidiary details, such as field-names. On the other hand, we regret the disappearance of the beautiful and instructive large-scale maps (on the scale of two miles to the inch), which were a most satisfactory feature of some of the earlier volumes, notably the Worcestershire map coloured to show the Domesday Hundreds. We presume that this was inevitable, as they must have been costly to produce, but they were invaluable for finding the smaller place-names mentioned in the text. By way of compensation a new feature has been introduced in the form of sketch-maps showing the distribution of the

more common elements, such as *tun* or *ham*, or of any that are specially characteristic of the county investigated.

Surrey is noteworthy in one respect, that two place-name endings are only found within or near its borders, and one of the sketch-maps is devoted to showing their distribution. These are *fold*, familiar in West Sussex, and *sceat*, 'an angle of land', found in Bagshot and Oxshott. The editors state on p. 350 that *dael* (dale) is unknown in the county; but they do not mention Holmesdale, which according to Manning and Bray was the old name for Reigate Castle, and supplies a local peer with his second title. We have always understood that it was a name for the valley extending from Reigate to Westerham; but the name may now be limited to the Kentish end of it. Another *dale*, Oakdale, is mentioned by a recent writer on Surrey topography, but although he uses it to build theories on, it seems to be his own invention, as the place appears in the 1-inch O.S. map as Oakdene. Another point which may be mentioned here is that the name of the river Mole is a 'back-formation' from Molesey. It was originally known as the Emele, which gave the name to Elmbridge Hundred (and to the modern rural deanery of Emy).

The Surrey place-names are surprisingly full of interest, though as regards the minor names, as was pointed out in the Society's 1933 Report, the changing conditions of the county in recent years have unfortunately replaced many interesting field-names by such modern horrors as Gasworks, Recreation Ground, or Laburnum Avenue. But it is remarkable how much still remains, once we get outside the urban areas. And the editors have even included many modern names of roads, etc., which can be shown to reproduce older features. In the Hundred of Brixton, which includes all of London on the Surrey side, we find a Cold Harbour Lane; Beulah Hill, which is really Beaulieu; Vauxhall, which preserves the name of a thirteenth-century manor; and Honor Oak, named from an 'Oak of Honour', under which (according to Hasted) Queen Elizabeth once dined. Anerley can be traced to an immigrant Scotsman, who built the first house there in the 'fifties, and named it from a Scottish word meaning 'solitary' (see p. 15). On the other hand, no one, not even the Southern Railway authorities, seems to know how Raynes Park got its name.

Turning now to the ancient names which still exist, we find that on the whole the parish-names present little difficulty, though a few, such as Tandridge, have so far beaten investigators. Guildford has proved a difficult problem, but Prof. Ekwall thinks it may be for Gylde-ford, referring to some golden flower which grew in abundance on the river. This at least is a less prosaic explanation than the majority, which come from personal names or obvious natural features. An interesting trio are Epsom, Ewell, and Esher (pp. 74, 75, 92). The first has now entered the Peerage in its original form Ebbisham; Ewell is *Aewiell*, 'a river-spring', a word which is also surprisingly found in Carshalton; and Esher is for *Aesc-scearu*, 'a share of the ash-tree field'. Chertsey is a rare instance of a Celtic personal name (Cerotus) combined with the common *eg* or 'watered land'. Leatherhead seems to be a form due to folk-

etymology, but is difficult to connect with the Domesday Leret or the later Ledrede. It may also be noted here that Cranleigh and Camberley (originally Cranley and Cambridge Town) owe their present forms to the difficulties of post-office officials who confused them with Crawley and Cambridge respectively.

Actually, the more interesting names are to be found among those of minor importance, names of fields or small estates. We cannot resist giving a somewhat lengthy selection. Mogador in Banstead (p. 70) is really Maggothaw, commemorating a family of Magot, but has been absurdly confused with the place in Morocco. Chussex Plain in Walton-on-the-Hill (p. 83) is really Chukkys, from one John Chuk, but has been assimilated in form to Sussex. Phoenice Farm in Great Bookham (p. 100) is not evidence of an early Phoenician settlement, but is from *vinea*, a vineyard. It was originally Aylieuhawe, from Aethelgifu. In Chertsey (p. 112) we find Sheerwater and Simplemarsh. The former means 'bright water' and has a parallel in Wiltshire near Longleat; the latter comes from *schrimepe*, a diminutive thing. This word is used by Chaucer for a small man, and contrary to the usual rule was only later applied to the crustacean. Graciousponds Farm in Chobham (p. 115) is Cratchets Pond. Mincing Lane in the same parish does not come from the City street, but is similarly derived from *myncen*, 'nuns'. Runnymede (p. 124) has the appropriate meaning of 'field of counsel' (*runinge*), and apparently bore this name before the time of Magna Charta. Little London (p. 220) is a common name applied to rapidly growing settlements. Spook Hill in Dorking (p. 272) is not an early English prototype or a modern adoption of an American word, but is merely from *spoke*, a pole. On p. 279 there is a very interesting note on Friday Street and its connexion with the day of the week. Lastly, we find in Thorpe (p. 134) Muckhatch and Nipnose, and in Thursley (p. 212) the astonishing name of Chocolates! The last-named, however, is only a popular corruption of *ceart laes*, meaning scrubby land.

A most valuable contribution to the volume is Mr. Arthur Bonner's pronouncement, which we hope may be regarded as final, on the word Cold Harbour. He seems to dispose once for all of the theory of its connexion with Roman roads or sites. It is found in records as early as the fourteenth century, but only in a few instances is it earlier than the seventeenth.

There is just one criticism we should like to make of this otherwise meritorious volume, but it is one which applies to the whole series, namely that it is not always easy to find a particular name except by constant reference to the index, and where (as in the case of Devon and Sussex) there are two volumes, this is apt to become troublesome. The arrangement of the parishes by the Domesday Hundreds has of course very much to recommend it, and one can conceive that a purely alphabetical arrangement might give rise to insuperable difficulties. But even the Hundreds are arranged geographically and have to be searched for. If a detailed list of these were given in the Table of Contents, showing which pages comprise each Hundred, research might be somewhat simplified. And at

the same time we might suggest that a short introductory note on the Hundreds, their distribution and history, would be a great advantage. It has already been done in the Worcestershire volume. Taking it all round, however, this is the most interesting volume that has yet appeared in the series, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Gover and his fellow workers on their achievement.

H. B. W.

Norse ruins at Gardar. By Poul NÖRLUND; and other papers. *Meddeler om Grönland*, bind 76. 11 x 7. Pp. 282.

Brattahild. By Poul NÖRLUND and MÅRTEN STENBERGER. *Meddeler om Grönland*, bind 88, nr. 1. 11 x 7. Pp. 161. Kjøbenhavn: Reitgels Forlag, 1930, 1934.

The excavation of the remains of the Norse medieval settlements in Greenland is described by Dr. Poul Nörlund and others in two volumes (76 and 88) of the Danish Greenland Commission. In the earlier volume a full account is given of the church and manor-house of the bishops of Greenland at Gardar, and it is intriguing to find this remote outpost of the Latin Church yielding a latten crozier of the thirteenth century which might have been produced in any part of western Europe at the same period. The cathedral was a small chancel and nave structure, but even here it overlies the remains of an earlier and even smaller church. Here, as in other Greenland churches, the masonry west wall is absent, its place being taken by a timber wall or perhaps a belfry of the same material.

Except for the residence of the bishop and its outbuildings the remains of houses are of the simplest description, and it is not to be expected that this little colony which fought so long a losing battle against the forces of nature should produce anything remarkable in the way of objects. One class of finds, however, is of considerable interest—the soapstone vessels which here took the place of pottery. The forms, as being to a certain extent dated, are worthy of study, and a few examples (from Brattahild) show decorative designs of considerable interest.

The connexion of Greenland with Eric the Red, Leif the Lucky, and the voyages to Vinland must impart an added interest to the remains of the Norse settlements, and we welcome this full and admirable account of the Danish excavations.

Der Kölner Dom. By HELEN ROSENAU. 10 x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. x + 242. Köln: Verlag des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins, 1931.

Dr. Rosenau's admirable thesis on the architectural history of Cologne cathedral, reduces to a handy and readable form a vast mass of information only elsewhere available in scattered or expensive publications. Her treatise is devoted to the existing cathedral, but an appendix brings together much useful information about the earlier cathedrals. It will be a surprise to most readers to learn that two of the columns of the tenth–eleventh century building are built up in the walls of the Sacristy. The history of the existing church is fully dealt with from its inception in 1248 to its completion in our own times. Two summaries deal with the proportion and style of the building, and the latter is a highly interesting discussion of the French originals of the design.

St. Benet of Holme 1020-1210. Translated with an introductory essay by J. R. WEST, Ph.D. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix + 178; xiv + 179-313. Norfolk Record Society, Vols. II and III, 1932.

In the reign of Edward I a register of documents in the archives of the Benedictine monastery of St. Benet of Holme was compiled and provided with an admirable table of contents and index. Mr. West has transcribed the eleventh- and twelfth-century documents in the register, MS. Cotton Galba E. 2, British Museum, and written a lengthy introduction, for which he was awarded the Ph.D. degree of the University of London. The interest of the register is almost entirely confined to local history. St. Benet of Holme, though little more than ten miles from Norwich and Yarmouth, was difficult of approach on account of its situation between the river Bure and the marshes, and like some other Benedictine monasteries in existence before the Norman Conquest, it did not afterwards receive new endowments of great value. Dr. West's interest is mainly in the economic history of the abbey and in its tenants, subjects which he has analysed in considerable detail and with much profit. He criticizes shrewdly a statement that at St. Benet of Holme as elsewhere, Norman abbots were guilty of nepotism and alienation of property, and suggests with much probability that the monks were discontented with the practice of granting leases instead of keeping the estates under their direct control. An advantage of leases may be suggested: the possibility of robbery by dishonest bailiffs and farm servants was thereby avoided.

It was to the interest of the abbot and monks to assign definite endowments to the various officials, who had charge of the spending departments of the monastery, e.g. to the sacrist for the lights at the high altar and minor repairs to the fabric. The division of revenues between the abbot and convent after the Norman Conquest was directly due to the right claimed and exercised by the Crown to administer the revenues during the vacancy on the death of an abbot and to pay the greater part into the Exchequer. St. Benet's was kept by Henry II without an abbot from 1168 to 1175, and certain of its estates were entrusted by the Crown to Wimar the chaplain; it is worth while to add to Dr. West's notes on Wimar's sales of cows and pigs, and purchases of corn and beer for the monks, that during the period he paid over £280 into the royal exchequer, a sum close on £7,000 at the value of money before 1914. The wrong to the monastery was obvious; in seven years Wimar found only £15 for work on the church; the rebuilding of all the monastic offices, begun by the late Abbot William with the chapter house and dormitory, was suspended, to be completed, as told in the short chronicle of the monk John of Oxnead, by his immediate successors, Thomas and Ralph.

Dr. West has misunderstood a document with the title *Nomina eorum qui debent habere mandata in cena domini cum monachis viventibus*; he renders it as names of those who ought to have *mandata at mass* with the monks, whereas it is a list of those abbots and benefactors who were to be reckoned for the provision of extra maundies to the poor on Maundy Thursday. Among the benefactors are the names *Thuruerdus et Edwardus edificatores hujus ecclesie*: it is tempting to speculate whether they were

remembered as builders at St. Benet's as the names of William of Sens and William the Englishman in the cathedral church of Canterbury. On p. 56 in the document relating to Horning church, Dr. West has misread as *constitucionem* in the assignment to the monks *ad officinarum suarum constructionem*.

An interesting event in the anarchy of Stephen's reign is that Avelina, wife of Henry de Ri, and her supporters pulled down the church of St. Helen at Ranworth, which was in the fee of the abbot of St. Benet's and Roger de Valeines, and rebuilt it on a new site, with the intention of claiming certain profits on the church, but the plaintiffs who sued her recovered their rights. A grant to Salomon the goldsmith of land in Mancroft, Norwich, *circa* 1141-6, recalls the name of Salomon the goldsmith of Ely, who learnt under Anketil, the monk of St. Albans, that *aurifaber incomparabilis* of Matthew Paris, and helped him to make the shrine of St. Alban about 1129, and subsequently was retained in the service of the prior and monks of Ely.¹ The bequest of a psalter valued at ten shillings to the monks of St. Benet from Warin of Toftes who served them as a steward is another item of interest in a document here printed from the original in the Lambeth Palace Library.

The volumes are illustrated by a facsimile of a folio of the register and a picture of St. Benet's Abbey, in the collection of Sir Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P.

R. GRAHAM.

¹ F. R. Chapman, *The Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, i, pp. 151, 152.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, June 1934, contains:—The Stone Age of Palestine, by Dorothy A. E. Garrod; The problem of the Hermes of Olympia, by W. L. Cuttle; The Magic of Columba, by O. G. S. Crawford; Simonides, Aeschylus and the battle of Marathon, by J. L. Myres; Aboriginal rock-carvings in Tasmania, by A. L. Meston; The Fenland frontier in Anglo-Saxon England, by H. C. Darby; Coludes burh; An old Cornish plough; Two Egyptian fragments; Neolithic houses, Denmark; Currency bars; Terraces in Kenya; Domesday woodland in East Anglia; A flint-miner's dwelling and a Bronze Age farm in Sussex; The mile ditches at Royston; Dyke near Bexley, Kent.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 90, part 2, contains:—Butley priory, Suffolk, by J. N. L. Myres, W. D. Caroe, and J. B. W. Perkins; A hoard of late Roman coins from Northamptonshire: its parallels and significance, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; The Romsey painted wooden reredos: with a short account of St. Armel, by A. R. Green; Prehistoric Britain in 1933, by Jacquetta Hawkes and Christopher Hawkes; Report of the summer meeting at Leicester.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, Summer, 1934, includes:—Pikemen and musketeers, 1661, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; Swords of the British Army, by C. ffoulkes and Capt. E. C. Hopkinson; Notes on the early history of billeting, by W. Y. Baldry; A lost legion: the Oudh irregular force in the Indian Mutiny, by Lt.-Gen. Sir George MacMunn; Uniforms and equipment of Cavalry regiments from 1685–1811, i, by Rev. P. Sumner; The literature of a line regiment: the 31st regiment of foot, by J. Paine; The gunner's quadrant; Clothing of Inniskilling regiments, 1689; The death of Clive; Captain George Biddulph at Moodkee and Ferozeshah; Dorset militia uniform, 1763; M'Grigor the army agent; The Grenadier caps of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons; Notes on the origin of the waistcoat; Black Watch uniform.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, new ser., vol. 39, part 2, includes:—The castle of Lochstädt, at Samland, East Prussia, by W. D. Simpson; Lead fonts in England with some reference to French examples, by G. C. Druce; Church architecture of the Carolingian period, by E. W. Lovegrove; Excavations at Wilbury Hill in 1933, by E. S. Applebaum; Forbears of Sir Henry Powle of Shottesbrooke, by Rev. A. L. Browne; Vestiges of pre-Roman London, by Q. Waddington.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 8, no. 4, includes:—Two leaves from the book of 'The monke of Hyères'; A collection of autographs and charters; Antiquities from Syria; Mycenaean and Greek gems; Early Greek bronzes; Cameo portrait of a Roman general; Examples of Mesolithic art; Inlaid bronzes of the Han dynasty; A glass pall from Chin-ts'un; Two rare Greek coins; Greek and Roman coins; A rare Italian medal.

The Burlington Magazine, June 1934, includes:—A Chinese bronze

wine vessel, by W. P. Yetts; Another silk fabric woven in Baghdad, by H. A. Elsberg and R. Guest; The iconography of costume, by F. M. Kelly.

July 1934 includes:—A Florentine nielloed cross, by C. G. E. Bunt.

The Connoisseur, May 1934, includes:—Woven fabrics of Umbria, by Prof. M. Rocchi; Scottish standing mazars, by Lt.-Com. G. E. P. How.

June 1934 includes:—Richard Askew, painter of ceramics, by W. H. Tapp; A fourteenth-century helmet—the hounskull, by F. M. Kelly; Apostle spoons, by N. Gask; John Turner and the Bristol figure moulds, by F. Tilley; Mortars by English church bell founders, by A. G. Hemming.

July 1934 includes:—Ancient painted glass at Old Hall, Highgate, by F. S. Eden; Highmore's drawings for Pine's Processions, by C. R. Beard; American eighteenth-century silver in England, by E. Wenham; The art of the coachmaker, by H. G. Fell; Identifying a famous armour, by J. G. Mann.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 20, parts 1 and 2, contains:—A statue from the Karnak cache, by H. W. Fairman; On the early use of cotton in the Nile Valley, by F. Ll. Griffith and Mrs. Crowfoot; Two employments of the independent pronouns, by A. H. Gardiner; Reliefs showing the coronation of Ramesses II, by A. W. Shorter; Two papyri from Oxyrhynchus, by C. H. Roberts; The occurrence of tin and copper near Byblos, by G. A. Wainwright; A leather manuscript of the Book of the Dead in the British Museum, by A. W. Shorter; Studies in the Egyptian medical texts, iii, by W. R. Dawson; A new duplicate text of the story of Sinuhe, by A. Rosenvasser; Magical texts in Coptic, i, by W. E. Crum; A note on some scenes of land-measurement, by Suzanne Berger; The sky goddess Nut and the night journey of the Sun, by A. Piankoff; The purple gold of Tut'ankhamün, by R. W. Wood; Bibliography.

Ancient Egypt and the East, June 1934, contains:—Treasures of ancient Gaza, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Queen Tety-Shery, by M. A. Murray; Glass before 1500 B.C., by H. C. Beck; Egyptian loan words, by T. H. Gaster; Egyptian and Greek statuettes from Naukratis, by E. A. Gardner; Local currencies of East Syria under the Roman Empire, by J. G. Milne; Sacred stones in ancient Malta, by M. A. Murray; Ras Shamra and Egypt, by T. H. Gaster; The cult hut or *mandi* of the Mandaeans, by E. S. Stevens; The Syrian problem in the El-Amarna period, by J. R. Towers.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 5, no. 3, includes:—Essex glass-painters in the middle ages, by Rev. C. Woodforde; Stained glass in the middle ages, by L. Saint; Pedigrees of families of glass-painters, by W. Drake; A history of the York school of glass-painting, xii, political allusions in York work, by J. A. Knowles; Medieval stained glass designers, by J. A. Knowles.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 54, part 1, contains:—*ἴvyξ, πόμβος*, Rhombus, Turbo, by A. S. F. Gow; The *Prometheus*, by H. D. F. Kitto; The representation of the chimaera, by A. Roes; The new dating of the

Chremonidean war, by W. W. Tarn; The oriental origin of Herakles, by G. R. Levy; Homeric words in Cyprus, by C. M. Bowra; CIG 3304 revised, by W. H. Buckler; The date of Dicaeopolis' Rural Dionysia, by G. N. Belknap; The Atlas metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia, by S. Mills.

The English Historical Review, July 1934, contains:—The distribution of manorial demesne in the Vale of Yorkshire, by T. A. M. Bishop; The date of the 'Modus Tenendi Parliamentum', by Prof. W. A. Morris; The parliamentary title of Henry IV, part i, by G. Lapsley; Lord Shelburne and East India Company politics, 1766–9, by Miss L. S. Sutherland; Bernard of Compostella, by G. Barracough; 'House of Lords', 'House of Commons' in the fifteenth century, by S. B. Chrimes; A project of alliance with Russia in 1802, by H. Beeley; Lord Cowley on Napoleon III in 1853, by H. E. Howard.

History, June 1934, includes:—The Zollverein, by W. O. Henderson; Naval operations, by B. Tunstall; Historical revision: lxix, British colonial policy and the American revolution, 1763–76, by R. A. Humphreys.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, June 1934, includes:—Hayward Townshend's Journals, by A. F. Pollard and Marjorie Blatcher; Hand-list of the estates of King's College, Cambridge, by John Saltmarsh; Select documents, xxiv—Lord Palmerston and the Universities.

Iraq, vol. 1, part 1, contains:—Gods and myths on Sargonid seals, by H. Frankfort; A typological examination of Sumerian pottery-fabrics from Jamdat Nasr and Kish, by D. B. Harden; An Egyptian game in Assyria, by C. J. Gadd; Abu Habbah-Sippar, by W. Andrae and J. Jordan; The god Ningizzida, by E. D. van Buren; Sarcofagi parti di Kakza, by G. Furlani; The buildings on Quyunjik, the larger mound of Nineveh, by R. Campbell Thompson; The great mosque of Al-Mansūr at Baghdad, by K. A. C. Cresswell.

The Library, vol. 15, no. 1, contains:—William Caxton as a man of letters, by A. T. P. Byles; *Dives and Pauper*, by H. G. Richardson; Six tracts about women, by H. Stein; A note on *Titus Andronicus*, by R. B. McKerrow; 'The Honest Whore' or 'The Converted Courtezan', by W. W. Greg; Elizabeth Grymeston and her Miscellanea, by Ruth Hughey and P. Hereford; Edward Gwynn, by W. A. Jackson; The publication of Quarles' *Emblems*, by G. S. Haight; The circulation of newspapers and literary periodicals, 1700–30, by J. R. Sutherland.

Man, June 1934, includes:—Another palaeolith from Yorkshire, by Prof. L. S. Palmer; Excavation of a horned cairn at Ballyalton, co. Down, by E. E. Evans and O. Davies.

July 1934 includes:—Excavations at Tell Duweir, Palestine, by J. L. Starkey.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 20, no. 3, includes:—British battleships of 1870: the *Invincible*, *Vanguard*, and *Iron Duke*, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The 'Ne Plus Ultra' of the West African coast in the Middle Ages, by G. H. T. Kimble; Virgil—poet of the sea, by Prof. T. C. Giannini; More about the Sixers, by R. S. Bruce; Raleigh's orders once more, by Helen E. Sandison; The origin of the junk and sampan,

by J. Hornell; *The story of the semaphore*, iv, Popham and Pasley, by Commander H. P. Mead.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 8, part 13, contains:—Fontenay-le-Marmion, by G. W. Watson; The Boltons of Warwick, London, and Madeira, by C. K. Bolton; Funeral certificates; Some Herefordshire pedigrees; Extracts from the Parish Register of Folke, Dorset; Genealogical extract from an early Kentish will; Pedigrees and Coats of Arms from the visitations of London; Grants and confirmations of arms and crests: Society of Antiquaries MSS.; Pedigrees from the Assize Rolls.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 13, part 4, contains:—The gold coins of the sultans of Kashmir, by R. B. Whitehead; The aurei and solidi of the Arras hoard, by Mrs. A. Baldwin Brett.

Vol. 14, part 1, contains:—A hoard of Roman denarii from Scotland, by Sir George Macdonald; Notes on the Aberdeen University Collection, by J. G. Milne; A list of unrecorded Byzantine bronze coins, by C. D. Sherborne; A unique coin of Agrippa; by H. Mattingly; The coinage with roses and plumes, by G. C. Brooke.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, July 1934, includes:—Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1933, by G. M. Fitzgerald; Gezer, by E. W. G. Masterman; The Ras Shamra texts and the Old Testament, by T. H. Gaster; The meaning of the name Hammoth-Dor, by D. W. Thomas; Agriculture and Forestry in Palestine, by Sir Charles Close.

Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 24, part 1, contains:—The family of Vergil, by Mary L. Gordon; Notes concerning the principate of Gaius, by J. P. V. D. Balsdon; Albunea, by Bertha Tilly; Aspects of imperialism in Roman Spain, by C. H. V. Sutherland; A note on the date of the Syrian governorship of M. Titius, by T. Corbishley; Snake-thread glasses found in the East, by D. B. Harden.

Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 38, no. 1, includes:—Recent discoveries at St. Mary's priory, Hurley, by Col. C. N. Rivers-Moore; The church during the Commonwealth in the Abingdon deanery, by W. Bradbrooke; Two historic Berkshire portraits, by E. W. Dormer; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; Romano-British building at Knowl Hill, Berks. (2nd report), by W. A. Seaby and J. H. Pollen; Richard of Cirencester, by G. W. B. Huntingford; Stained glass from Old Arborfield church; Roman remains from Upper Woodcote Road, Mapledurham; Gold coins at Yield Hall, Reading.

Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, vol. 56, contains:—Some eighteenth-century Birmingham houses, by B. Walker; Survivals of paganism in Anglo-Saxon England, by W. Bonser; The early historical geography of the Forest of Arden, by Phyllis A. Nicklin; Pershore on the eve of the Suppression, by F. B. Andrews; Handsworth (about 1835–6), by the late J. A. Chatwin; Two carved stones of sixteenth-century date recently found at Evesham, by F. B. Andrews; Pottery from Harvington Hall, by H. R. Hodgkinson; Houseling tables, by P. B. Chatwin; Weoley Castle, by G. M. Bark.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 55, contains:—A plea for the better consideration of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monuments in our churches, by R. Holland-Martin; Glevum, by L. E. W. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt; Royal arms in Gloucestershire churches, by Prof. E. Fawcett; The coroners of Bristol, by W. P. Pitt; An inscription at Chedworth, by Brig.-Gen. A. C. Painter; The Black Friars, Bristol, by W. Leighton; Newland in the middle ages, by Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale; Leckhampton Moat, by Major J. G. N. Clift; A Tewkesbury Compotus, by Rev. F. W. P. Hicks; The consecration of St. Augustine's, Bristol, by Rev. F. W. P. Hicks; Anglo-Saxon buildings and sculpture in Gloucestershire, by Dina Portway Dobson; Report on pottery found in the Crypt School grounds, Gloucester, 1931-2, by G. C. Dunning; The Bray family in Gloucestershire, by Rev. A. L. Browne; The Corinium museum, Cirencester, and its curators, by E. C. Sewell; The Roman villa, Hucclecote, by E. M. Clifford; Excavations at Bourton-on-the-Water, by H. E. Donovan; Lead vessels, Bourton-on-the-Water, by D. W. Herdman; Prehistoric vessel from Hawling, by D. W. Herdman; Oxenton Hill camp; Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, by C. R. Hudleston; Samuel Creswicke, Dean of Bristol, by C. R. Hudleston.

Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, vol. 7, part 1, contains:—Milburngate, Durham; Some architectural notes on the parish church of Pittington, by the late Rev. J. F. Hodgson; Pulpits in Durham cathedral, by the late E. V. Stocks; Norman masoncraft in Durham cathedral, by R. A. Cordingley; The development of northward routes across the Tees, by Ada Temple; Mount Grace priory, by John Gibson; The early history of Durham castle, by the late Dr. W. Greenwell; The Castles camp, Hamsterley, by J. E. Hodgkin; Some correspondence of Thomas Comber, sometime dean of Durham, by C. E. Whiting.

The Essex Review, July 1934, includes:—Comments on the Feet of Fines for Essex, by Rev. L. C. W. Bullock; Matrimonial records in an Essex parish; Great Tey church before 1829; West gallery choirs, by E. S. Knights; More Essex dove houses, by D. Smith; Thomas Matthew of Colchester and Matthew's Bible of 1537, by W. T. Whitley; Little Baddow in the seventeenth century, by J. Berridge; The story of ancient Harlow, by W. Gurney Benham.

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 48, contains:—Some materials for Lancashire history, by Col. J. Parker; The bells of the parish church of Neston, Cheshire, by F. H. Cheetham; Further information about Dr. John Webster, by W. Self Weeks; A glimpse of Oldham six centuries ago, by Rev. W. A. Westley; The history of glass-making in Lancashire, by C. P. Hampson; Cromwell in Lancashire, by H. Wardale; The accounts of the surveyors of the highways for the township of Grappenhall, 1732-1829, by G. Hodgkinson; Further notes on Lees Chapel, by C. E. Higson; Musings at a milestone, by Col. J. Parker; The Lund font.

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Jan. 1934, includes:—Roman inscribed

stones found in the city of Lincoln; Harlaxton manor; Lincolnshire Wills in P. C. C.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology: University of Liverpool, vol. 21, nos. 1-2, contains:—Thomas Eric Peet, by J. P. Droop; Medieval pottery and kiln at Ashton near Chester, by R. Newstead; Three vases in Cambridge: an attribution to Cyprus, by R. W. Hutchinson; Excavations at Niebla, by O. Davies; Some notes on the dado-sculptures of Sakjegezu, by D. M. Vaughan.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, vol. 18, no. 2, includes:—Aspects of Sumerian civilization during the third dynasty of Ur, 2: about wool, by T. Fish; Prehistoric elements in our heritage, by H. J. Fleure; Sir John Fortescue and the Law of Nature, by E. F. Jacob; Handlist of charters, deeds, and similar documents in the possession of the John Rylands Library, by M. Tyson.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 4th ser., vol. 11, contains:—The west walls of Newcastle upon Tyne: between Durham and Ever towers, by Parker Brewis; Members of Parliament for Northumberland (September 1327–September 1399); The Roman fort at South Shields, by I. A. Richmond; Housesteads Milecastle, by P. Hunter Blair; A new inscription from Chesterholm, by E. Birley; A Roman inscription from Beltingham, by C. E. Stevens; A note on the date of the Vallum, by E. Birley; Corstopitum as a civil centre, by G. S. Keeney; Report for 1933 of the North of England excavation committee, by E. Birley, P. Brewis, and J. Charlton; Third report on excavations at Housesteads, by E. Birley and J. Charlton; The Renaissance heraldry of Northumberland, ii, by C. H. Hunter Blair; The Roman wall in Westgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, by G. R. B. Spain.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 6, no. 6, includes:—Notes on the Roman bridge and station at Piercebridge; Roman camps near High Rochester from the air, by K. St. Joseph; The Roman tombs near High Rochester, by R. C. Bosanquet; Report on a trial excavation at Old Berwick, by J. Charlton; Notes on a former ownership of the Luttrell Psalter, by O. J. Charlton.

Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, 1933, contains:—Verulamium, 1933, by Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler; Wall paintings in the church of St. Lawrence, Abbot's Langley, by E. C. Rouse; The manor and houses of Gorhambury, by J. C. Rogers.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, vol. 79, includes:—Bruton church, by F. C. Eeles; Ancient trackway in Meare Heath, by A. Bulleid; Somerset non-parochial registers, by E. Dwelly; Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Camerton, ii, by Very Rev. Prior Horne; Sir Thibault Gorges, 1401–70, by R. Gorges; Monumental brasses in Somerset, iii, by A. B. Connor; Military subscriptions of the county of Somerset for internal defence, 1794, by Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale; Roman coffins found at Ilchester, by H. St. George Gray; Oxford and Monmouth's rebellion, by H. P. Palmer; The Meare Lake-village excavations, 1933, by A. Bulleid and H. St. George Gray; The Saxon charters of Somerset, vii, by G. B. Grundy; Members of Parliament for

the county of Somerset, ii, by Miss S. W. Bates Harbin; Report of the Annual Meeting at Shepton Mallet.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. 21, part 3, contains:—Screenwork in the county of Suffolk, iii, by Rev. W. W. Lillie; The gaol of Bury St. Edmunds, by Mary D. Lobel; Some additions to André Réville's account of events at Bury St. Edmunds following on the revolt of 1381, by Mary D. Lobel; A detailed account of the 1327 rising at Bury St. Edmunds and the subsequent trial, by Mary D. Lobel; The fifteenth-century glass in Blythburgh church, by Rev. C. Woodforde; The Roman villa at Castle Hill, Whitton, Ipswich, by J. Reid Moir and G. Maynard.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 75, contains:—Portslade manor house, by A. B. Packham; Monastic paving tiles, by Lord Ponsonby and the Hon. Matthew Ponsonby; The Chichester entrenchments, by J. P. Williams-Freeman; The walls of Chichester, by I. C. Hannah; The distribution of sheep in Sussex in the early fourteenth century, by R. A. Pelham; A late Bronze Age farm and a Neolithic pit-dwelling, by E. Cecil Curwen; Coats of arms in Sussex churches, by F. Lambarde; The little brooks of Old Winchelsea, by G. Ward; The 1672 map of Selsey Bill, by E. Heron-Allen; Description of earthworks at Isfield, Sussex, by D. H. Montgomerie; Sussex barrows, by L. V. Grinsell.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 5, no. 2, includes:—Sussex provisions for the siege of Calais in 1346, by R. A. Pelham; Annals of Old Rotting-dean, by Lucy Baldwin and A. Ridsdale; The Sussex lands of Thomas de Poynings; Notes from the Earl of Dorset's road book; Notes relating to the Hundred of Whalesbone, by the late W. C. Renshaw; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Bronze palstave found at Flimwell; Discovery at Southwick Roman villa; Ancient earthworks at Nutbourne Common and Hurston Warren, Pulborough: a revision, by S. E. Winbolt; Sussex church plans: xxvi, St. Lawrence, Guestling; Flint implements of probable metal-age date from Barnham, by E. J. F. Hearne.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 33, part 2, contains:—Extracts from the *Leeds Intelligencer*; William Boyne, F.S.A., numismatist, of Leeds and Florence; Wills, Inventories, and Bonds of the manor courts of Temple Newsam, W. R. Yorks., 1612–1701; The manorial system and copyhold tenure, by G. G. Alexander; Monuments in St. John's church, Leeds.

Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire, vol. 37, contains:—An itinerary of Nottingham, by J. Holland Walker; A list of words illustrating the Nottinghamshire dialect, by E. L. Guilford; Notes on the early history of the Clifton family, by A. C. Wood; The coins of King Canute of the Nottingham mint, by F. E. Burton; List of bells preserved in churches, by F. C. Eeles; Somerton castle, by T. M. Blagg; Early forms of the place-names Sutton, Bonington, and Sutton Bonington, by W. E. Tate.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, June 1934, includes:—The monasteries of Wiltshire, by Sir Harold Brakspear; Ivychurch priory, by Sir

Harold Brakspear; The Wilton hanging bowl, by F. Stevens; Three 'Peterborough' dwelling pits and a doubly stockaded Early Iron Age ditch at Winterbourne Daunsey, by J. F. S. Stone; A lawyer's lumber room, by B. H. Cunnington.

Proceedings of the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, vol. 1, no. 2, contains:—Additional notes on the St. William window in York Minster, by J. A. Knowles.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club, vol. 28, part 3, includes:—The story of Cessford castle, by Provost W. W. Mabon; Cap-puck, by J. Curle; The battle of Ancrem Moor, 1545, by Major G. J. Logan-Horne; The battle of Halidon Hill, 1333, by R. H. Dodds; Cinerary urn found at Blackburn Mill, Cockburnspath.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 64, part i, contains:—Address on an observation made by Sir William Petty, by T. P. Le Fanu; The ancient inscriptions of Kells, by R. A. S. Macalister; Sir William Petty and his Kerry estate, by H. Wood; Francis Place in Drogheda, Kilkenny and Waterford, etc., by J. Maher; Charters of Earl Richard Marshal of the forests of Ross and Taghmon, by the late G. H. Orpen; Some priors of Fore, co. Westmeath, by Archdeacon Seymour; Bronze Age burials from Carrownacon near Ballyglass, co. Mayo, by H. L. Movius; A prehistoric burial at Ringabella, co. Cork, by Séan P. O'Riordáin; The Uí Briúin Bréifni genealogies, by M. V. Duignan; Discovery of gold gorget at Burren, co. Clare; Figurine found at Ballintoy, co. Antrim; Drumasail (Tory Hill) fort, co. Limerick; Bronze Age burial, Ballyhackett Upper, Tullow, co. Carlow; Some place-names in co. Tyrone; A note on MS. 1337 T.C.D. H. 3. 18; Rock cut grave at Largalinny, co. Fermanagh.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 19, part 1, contains:—The excavation of a hut group at Pant-y-Saer in the Parish of Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Anglesey, by C. W. Phillips; Excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Caerhun, by P. K. Baillie Reynolds; Excavating at Titterstone Clee Hill camp, Shropshire, 1932, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Some unrecorded finds from East Central Wales, with observations on the distribution of find-sites in the region of the Upper Severn, by H. N. Jerman; Survey of South Wales chantries, by E. D. Jones; Caer y Twr, a hill fort on Holy Island, Anglesey, by Willoughby Gardner; A bronze mount from Braich y Dinas, Penmaenmawr; Notes on names in the Mabinogi; A cromlech on the Breiddens, Montgomeryshire; Flint axe from Tylwch, Montgomeryshire; The charming of diseases: a Pembrokeshire superstition.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 7, part 2, includes:—Account of the sheriff of Caernarvon for 1303–4, by W. H. Waters; The old poor law in Arddudwy Uwch-Artro, by B. B. Thomas; The date of the Act of Union of England and Wales, by Sir J. E. Lloyd; Roman coins from Caerwent (1899–1910), supplementary list, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; A third-century hoard of Roman coins found with a burial at Ibston, Gower, by W. F. Grimes; Current work in Welsh archaeology.

The Journal of the Manx Museum, June 1934, includes:—The Manx

sword of state; The relics from H.M.S. *Bounty*; The copper riots of 1840; Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 38, no. 2, contains:—Excavations at Antioch on the Orontes, by W. A. Campbell; Archaeological investigations in the Province of Coclé, Panama, by S. K. Lothrop; The civilization of the Moabites, by N. Glueck; The State seal of Larissa Kremaste, by D. M. Robinson; Excavations at Troy, 1933, by C. Blegen; Der Brand des alten Athena-Tempels und seines Opisthodomos, by W. Dörpfeld; Excavations at Hagios Kosmas, by G. E. Mylonas; Technique of Greek sculpture, by S. Casson; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth Blegen.

Speculum, vol. 9, no. 2, contains:—Diplomatic relations of Edward I and Albert of Austria, by H. S. Lucas; Geoffrey of Monmouth and the date of *Regnum Scotorum*, by J. S. P. Tatlock; Grosseteste's topical concordance of the Bible and the Fathers, by S. H. Thomson; The date of composition of *Mandeville's Travels*, by A. Steiner; Adalbert of Hamburg-Bremen, by E. N. Johnson; A theory of emendation, by A. S. C. Ross; A medieval sauce-book, by L. Thorndike; Notes on early Christian libraries in Rome, by Ethel D. Roberts; Medieval gem stones, by U. T. Holmes; Medieval notes on the sixth *Aeneid in Parisinus* 7930, by J. H. Savage; A *bulla* of Otto III in America, by E. V. Moffet.

Old-Time New England, vol. 25, no. 1, includes:—The passing of the Shakers, by C. Johnson; Mistress Glover's household furnishings at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1638–41, by S. E. Morison.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 21, part 1, contains:—The bronze hoard from Hallstatt, by P. Reinecke; The axes from Koban in the Vienna Caucasus collection, by F. Hančar; A bronze sword from the Lungau, by K. Willvonseder; Another bronze needle from Kufstein-Zell, by F. Eisterer; Protohistoric graves at Katzelsdorf, by J. Caspart; A dog's skull from a burial at Katzelsdorf, by E. Hauck; A new Stone Age grave at Zillingtal, by J. Caspart.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la classe des Lettres, vol. 19, nos. 10–12, includes:—Plato, Eudoxus of Cnidus and the East, by J. Bidez; Mani and Plotinus, by J. Przyluski.

Vol. 20, nos. 1–3, includes:—The patriarch Photius, by H. Grégoire.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission royale d'histoire, vol. 97, no. 4, includes:—The military career of Field Marshal the Comte de Clerfayt, 1733–98, by Vicomte C. Terlinden; The mission of President Richardot in Spain in 1583, by L. van der Essen.

Vol. 98, no. 1, includes:—Account of the household of Walter de Brienne in the Kingdom of Cyprus, by E. Poncelet; The internal politics of Brussels from 1477 to 1480, by F. Favresse.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, 3rd ser., vol. 6, no. 2, includes:—India and Mesopotamia, by L. Speleers; Persian bronzes, by L. Speleers; Two fragments of the tomb of Ramose, by M. Werbrouck.

Revue Bénédictine, vol. 45, no. 4, includes:—An eremitic bibliography (1928–33), by L. Gougaud; The ‘Catholic’ baptismal creed of the

fourth century, by F. J. Badcock ; The Ebrach collection, by A. Wilmart ; Chronicles written in the abbey of Saint Vanne, Verdun (1543-1755), by H. Tribout ; A Carolingian source of Celtic catechisms, by A. Wilmart ; An unpublished letter from St. Bernard to Ulger, bishop of Angers, by P. Schmitz.

Vol. 46, no. 1, includes :—*Fastidius ad Fatalem?*, by G. Morin ; The authenticity of Augustine's sermo 351, by B. Poschmann ; The metrical preface to the Commentary on the Psalms of Prosper d'Aquitaine, by G. Morin ; An Anglo Saxon testimony to the metrical calendar of York, by A. Wilmart ; A rhythmic composition by Jacques de Dinant in honour of the Virgin Mary, by A. Wilmart.

Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1932-1933, contains :—New discoveries of 'giants' graves', by G. Rosenberg ; The coin hoard from Grenaa, and Jutland dinars of the period 1146-1234, by G. Calster ; Bronze Age ceramic of Denmark, by H. C. Broholm.

Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1934, 1 halvbind. A word of welcome is due to the first part of a series that is to replace the *Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord*. It naturally contains much about our late Hon. Fellow Dr. Sophus Müller, with portrait as frontispiece. Therkel Mathiassen describes and figures some primitive flint implements from Samsø, between Jutland and Zealand, the date being apparently early in the Littorina period. Vilh. la Cour deals historically with the three mighty works of King Harold ; and Erik Moltke publishes various runic inscriptions from Kirkeby on Fünen. C. J. Thomsen's famous triple division of prehistoric times is recalled by Victor Hermansen ; H. C. Broholm figures some Bronze Age hafts of wood and horn ; and coins struck for Jutland by King Cnut are discussed by Georg Galstor.

Finskt Museum, vol. 40, includes :—The castle of Kastelholm, by I. Kronqvist ; The arms of Finnish towns, by A. W. Rancken ; A seventeenth-century chair in the Uleåborg museum, by A. Appelgren ; Goldsmith's masterpieces in Wasa, by A. Appelgren ; Names in the parish of Nykyrko, by C. A. Nordman.

Suomen Museo, vol. 40, includes :—Geological determination of the age of the Korpilahti finds, by E. Hyypä ; The age of a sledge-runner found at Kuortane, by L. Aario ; A socketed axe from Maaria, by A. M. Tallgren ; Finds of eleventh-century Danish coins in Finland, by H. Salmo ; The churches of the parishes of Lemu and Rusko, by I. Kronqvist.

Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua, vol. 9, dedicated to E. H. Minns on his 60th birthday, contains :—The Megalithic monuments of the Western Caucasus, by A. M. Tallgren ; Caucasus-Luristan, by F. Hančar ; Some reflections on the Aurignacian culture and its female statuettes, by M. C. Burkitt ; Thessaly and Tripolje, by A. J. B. Wace ; Neolithic man on the shores of the sea of Azov, by N. Makarenko ; The site of Troy, by N. Valič ; Eurasian shaft-hole axes, by V. G. Childe ; A Hallstatt cremation burial at Balta-Verde, by D. Bercin ; A find of Thraco-Cimmerian gold ornaments in Rumania, by I. Nestor ; The Early Iron Age bronze figure from Pér, by M. von Roska ; Bronze vase from

Volhynia, by V. Antoniewicz ; A 'Scythian' bronze relief from Bulgaria, by B. Filow ; The introduction of the stirrup among the Scythians, by W. W. Arendt ; The Agathyrsi question, by V. Ščarbakivskyj ; A gold necklace and a gold armlet from South Russia, by M. Rostovtzeff ; A shield model of the Roman period from Memphis, by Fr. W. v. Bissing ; The horse : a factor in early Chinese history, by W. P. Yetts ; Scythian antiquities in China, by V. Tolmacheff ; The position of the Ordos bronzes, by J. Werner ; Bronze plaque from the collection of Count E. Zichy, by N. Toll ; Luristan and the West, by T. J. Arne ; The historical position of the Avar finds, by A. Alföldi ; The problem of the *Ungarland* style ii, by N. Fettich ; A Chinese decorative form and its dissemination in Eurasia, by A. Salmony ; The statue of Zbrucz, by A. A. Zakharov ; Bow and arrow symbolism, by C. G. Seligman ; Some folklore notes in Haslunds Jabonah, by J. G. Andersson ; Swedish Viking colonies on the Baltic, by B. Nerman ; Iron Age clay paws from Åland, by E. Kivikoski ; Some types of ornamentation on Late Saxon and Viking period weapons in England, by T. D. Kendrick ; A monument of the Viking age from Latvia, by F. Balodis ; Finnish circular brooches of the Viking age from East Europe, by N. Cleve.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 91, part 1, includes :—The oldest ribbed vaults, by M. Aubert ; Viollet-le-Duc and medieval rationalism, by P. Abraham ; The church at Lambres, by R. Rodière and P. Héliot.

Vol. 9, part 2, includes :—The oldest ribbed vaults (concluded), by M. Aubert ; The priory of Decenet, by M. Deshoulières.

Revue Archéologique, Nov.—Déc. 1933, includes :—First excavations in the camp of Le Lizo, by Z. Le Rouzic ; Discoveries at Butrinto, Albania, 1932–3, by L. M. Ugolini ; The Turkish bow and the Parthian archers at the battle of Carrhes, by P. Medinger ; The first French ribbed vaults and the origin of pointed ribbed vaults, by E. Lambert ; The Ligurians, by A. Berthelot ; Roman Inscriptions published in 1933, by R. Cagnat.

Jan.—Avr. 1934, contains :—Excavations in Western Asia in 1931 to 1933, by G. Contenau ; The archaic cemetery of Trebenischte, by N. Vulic ; A military regulation of the Macedonian epoch, by P. Roussel ; Notes on Greek numismatics and epigraphy, by L. Robert ; The inscription on the retable of the Lamb, by Hulin de Loo ; Travels in northern Anatolia, by L. Robert.

Mémoires de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 8th ser., vol. 8, contains :—Dardanius, proconsul of Africa, by A. Merlin and L. Poinsot ; A book of drawings probably of the fourteenth century, by L. Dimier ; The rudder, by Commandant Lefebvre de Noëttes ; An unpublished Byzantine object in the Marquet de Vasselon collection, by Comte B. de Montesquiou ; Three Christian inscriptions from Tubernoe, by L. Poinsot ; The names and arms of some Champenois crusaders, by M. Prinet ; New documents relating to the cathedral of Meaux, by H. Stein ; An imaginary historian of the eleventh century : the monk 'Tomellus', by L. Serbat ; The part taken by words and images in the formation of hagiological legends, by L. Réau ; Bernard Palissy at the

Tuileries, by L. Dimier; 'Frons ecclesiae': chevet or façade, by L. Serbat.

L'Anthropologie, tome 44, nos. 3-4 (juin 1934). Studies in palaeolithic stratigraphy are continued by MM. Breuil and Koslowski, with special reference to Belgium. Chelles as a site-name for the earliest palaeolithic implements is discarded in favour of Abbeville, as the former site yielded nothing earlier than developed St. Acheul types with a warm fauna. The later stages of St. Acheul and Levallois are illustrated in groups, with several pit-sections. The Mesvin type is classed as earliest Levallois, and the *limon Hesbayen* of Ste. Walburge has produced Levallois V and VI. Some enigmatic Capsian rock-engravings from Algeria are illustrated; and the reviews include a discussion of Weinert's restoration of the Piltdown skull fragments (p. 349), a hint being given to English excavators to resume the examination of the local gravel, but long and patient work there has not been rewarded. The Clacton industry has been found near Le Havre (p. 353), and the primitive Chelles type in the Charente (p. 354). Finds in Portugal and South Africa are noticed, and there is a long review by the Editor of two works by our Fellows Mr. Peake and Prof. Fleure. The late M. Hubert's two volumes on the Celts are given an appreciative review; and palaeolithic finds in the Ukraine discussed (p. 379). There are notes on the protection of prehistoric monuments in Norway and Spain, and another Neanderthal skull announced, from Steinheim an der Murr, Würtemberg (p. 439).

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 31; no. 1, janvier 1934. This number contains a list of members and subscribing societies, also two presidential addresses. M. Louis Nougier reports the discovery of palaeolithic pottery in the Troglodyte cave near Nemours, Seine-et-Marne, which gave rise to a discussion; and M. Vayson de Pradenne brings forward evidence that Boucher de Perthes's first discovery of a palaeolith was in 1838. The Hallstatt site known as Mourre de Sève near Sorgues, Vaucluse, is studied by MM. de Brun and Gagnière, with a few illustrations; and some stone weights found in the bed of the Vesle near Rheims are approximately dated by M. Jorssen. Implements of flint and quartzite have been found on Cape Matifou in the Bay of Algiers; and a series of multiple neolithic implements from various sites are figured half-size, showing pronounced spurs. There is a review of M. Peyrony's paper on the Larret and Fish rock-shelters in the Gorge d'Enfer.

Tome 31, no. 2 (février 1934). The discussion of palaeolithic pottery is continued, and its existence allowed in Kenya and elsewhere. Certain elephant teeth alleged to have been utilized by primitive man are figured and discussed; and a group of twenty-one neolithic axes from the Dépt. Moselle are given in diagram. A neolithic round scraper from Indre-et-Loire has a natural but retouched perforation at the butt, possibly for suspension; and a small polished axe-head has been found in a Gallo-Roman habitation of the late third century.

Tome 31, no. 3 (mars 1934). In the grave of a Carlovingian woman at Normée, Marne, a much-discussed iron fitting has been found in position. There is a further note on stone weights found in the Vesle near

Rheims, and traces of lake-dwellings have been noticed in the same valley. Among the illustrations in M. Saumagne's article on the sepulchral cave of La Fondanguillère, near Bergerac, are two dagger-like flakes. The discussion of unusual flint implements, mainly with three limbs, is continued; and M. Poirot has some observations on deer-antler points, more or less polished.

Tome 31, no. 4 (avril 1934). M. Aufrère has a note on archaeological work in France before the days of Boucher de Perthes. The main article is by Dr. Morel, on a tumulus in Le Freyssinel (Causse de Sauveterre, Lozère), with a few illustrations; and M. Peyrony describes the prehistoric site known as Le Pech de la Boissière (Carsac, Dordogne), with a generous allowance of figures: the finds range from late Solutré to early La Madeleine. A start has been made in digging caves at Cape Tenez in Algeria, and some neolithic flints are described from Haute-Corrèze.

Tome 31, no. 5 (mai 1934). There is a further note on the pioneers of Prehistory, and another interpretation of the grave-find at Normée. Dr. Cecil Curwen's work on lynchets has been welcomed by the Society; and the occurrence in France of celts like those of New Caledonia is discussed. The study of Tardenois sites is continued by M. Daniel. Finds from an Algerian cave are poorly illustrated; and a gold hoard from Côtes-du-Nord described by M. Marsille.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 56, part 1, includes:—The foundation of the royal stud at Pompadour and Arnac-Pompadour in the eighteenth century, by L. de Nussac; Contribution to the history of the Knights of Malta, by P. Dubost; The Pont du Buy at Brive, by H. Delsol.

Hespérus, vol. 16, nos. 1-3, includes:—A contribution to the study of the dirhems of the Almohad period, by A. Bel; Account of the siege of Almeria (1309-10), by I. S. Allouche.

Vol. 17, part 2, includes:—Thirteenth-century Moroccan bindings, by P. Ricard.

Bonner Jahrbücher, Heft 138, contains:—Eight letters of F. G. Welcker, by J. Banko; Two new forms of Roman villas, by H. Mylius; Roman and Frankish graves near St. Severin's church, Köln, by F. Fremersdorf; Romano-Italian relations of Early Arretine stamped pottery, by A. Oxé; The Nickenich inscription, by A. Oxé; The cult of the *Matronae* on the Bonn cathedral site, by M. Siebourg; The *Di Inferni* of the Bonn cathedral site, by M. Siebourg; The technique of prehistoric pottery, by A. Gunther; The Bonn monument of a Thracian soldier, by W. Vollgraff; Camps with *claviculae*, by U. Kahrstedt.

Germania, vol. 18, part 2, contains:—The Mesolithic of the Upper Danube, by E. Peters; The Swiss Neolithic, by E. Vogt; The distribution of the bronze sword in Rhenish Bavaria, by P. Reinecke; Roman pottery kilns with native wares from Hailfingen, by A. Stroh; A new sigillata pottery at Aachen-Schönforst, by O. E. Mayer; A fragment of a Roman sarcophagus at Mannheim, by H. Schoppa; Excavations beneath the cathedral at Xanten, by W. Bader; A late imperial Germanic

grave at Neuburg, by P. Reinecke ; The Gepidic cemetery at Veresmort-Marosveresmart, by M. von Roska ; Protohistoric cremation burials in the March-Thaya-Auen, by R. Pittioni ; A peculiar stone chisel from the northern slope of the Alps, by P. Reinecke ; The question of kiln plastering, by G. Bersu ; A new coin hoard from Kösching, by P. Reinecke.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Band xxiv, 1933, Heft 1-2. The number opens with H. Arbman's history of the Nortycken type of perforated bronze axe-heads, with horizontal grooves and often metal casing of the shaft near the perforation. A longer article, by K. O. Rossius, deals with the so-called lake-dwellings of East Prussia with plentiful lists and illustrations : unusual pottery forms are perforated discs, and steep-sided vessels with many holes in the walls. The dawn of La Tène in north-east Bavaria is discussed by Walter Kersten, and the rival chronologies of Reinecke and Åberg are set forth on p. 109 : specially interesting are the mask and animal brooches, as fig. 8 (p. 131), and the style of bronzes from the Chieftains' graves is discussed, with full references. The description of a gold armlet from Silesia, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century and now at Berlin, occasions the display of many cognate productions, pointing to South Russia as the place of origin.

Meddelelser om Grönland, Bind 76, includes :—Norse ruins at Gardar : the episcopal seat of medieval Greenland, by P. Nörlund, in collaboration with A. Roussel ; Runic inscriptions from Gardar, by F. Jónsson ; Animal bones from the Norse ruins at Gardar, by M. Degerböl ; Evidence for the extraction of iron in Greenland by the Norsemen, by N. Nielsen.

Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, vol. 11 (1934), nos. 1 and 2. Report on the catacomb of the Viale Regina Margherita (Via Tiburtina), continued, by E. Josi ; The technique of the mosaics of the chancel arch in S. Maria Maggiore, Rome, with remarks on their style, and comparison with classical mosaics, by G. Astorri ; Discoveries in the catacombs of St. Gaudiosus and St. Euphebius, Naples, with descriptions of mosaics and paintings in the arcosolia (not later than the sixth century), by A. Bellucci ; The marble church-calendar, now in the archbishop's palace, Naples, based on a Byzantine calendar, with Italian additions, probably due to Bishop Tiberius of Naples (821-841), by A. Ehrhard (in German) ; Mgr. Wilpert discusses Early Christian representations of the Virgin Birth. N. Vulic' notes that attempts to identify the Pannonian quarries in which the Four Crowned Saints worked have failed, and that in the Passion the name of a fifth martyr, Simplicius, has been interpolated with other matter.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia Naz. dei Lincei, 6th Ser., vol. 9 (1933), fasc. 5, 6. The only articles of historical interest are by E. Cerulli on the Coptic and Abyssinian missions to the Council of Florence in 1442-3, thought worthy of record on Filarete's bronze doors of the Vatican Basilica ; and by B. Terracini on the MSS. and original texts of the Book of Marco Polo.

Vol. 9, fasc. 7-10. The only paper of antiquarian interest is one by A. Viscardi on the canonization and liturgical cult of Charlemagne.

Vol. 9, fasc. 11, 12. Two Arabic MSS. of the history of Yemen, by

C. A. Nallino. Cuneiform inscription of Assur-dan II, king of Assyria (932–912 b.c.), by G. Furlani. Luca Valerio (1552–1618), mathematician, friend but afterwards opponent of Galileo, by G. Gabrieli. Italy in the 'Auto da Fama' of the Portuguese dramatist Gil Vicente (1465–1536), by G. Mazzoni. Vasari's conceptions of history and art, by C. L. Ragghianti.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana, Jan.–Mar. 1934, includes:—Catalan Gothic architecture, by G. Forliza; Constitutions and ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons; Pastoral visitations at Valldemossa, by J. Montaner; Inventory of the Hall of the University of Selva, by J. Lladóil Ferragut.

April–May 1934, includes:—The 'Liber de ascensu et descensu intellectus' of Ramon Lull, by J. Avinyo; Don Felipe Bauza, captain in the navy, 1764–1834, by J. Llabres; Constitutions and ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons.

Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología, Universidad de Valladolid, vol. 5, includes:—The excavations at Ras Siagha (Mount Nebo), Transjordan, by P. Fuster; Simon de Colonia in Valladolid, by F. Arribas; The fortresses of the kingdom in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by M. Alcocer; The churches of Olmedo, Mojados and Alcazarén, by A. Tovar; Visigothic buckles, by J. Supiot; The processional cross of San Salvador, Peñafiel, by C. Orbaneja; A Roman bust, by F. Ruiz; Three pictures by Morales, by J. P. Villanueva; The archaeological site of Soto de Medinilla, by C. Serrano and J. Barrientos.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1933, includes:—Bronze vessels of Östland and Vestland type, by G. Ekholt.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Forhandlinger, Band 6, includes:—Gems with Roman Imperial portrait found in a Norwegian grave of the Migration period, by B. I. Larsen; An Arab ornament found in a grave of the Migration period, by B. I. Larsen; A runic calendar, by F. B. Wallem; A group of early calendars, by F. B. Wallem; The early representations of St. Olave, by B. I. Larsen; Stone Age ornaments, by T. Petersen; Find of coins at Trondhjem, by R. F. Muus.

Fornvännan, 1934, häfte 2. Westergarn on the west coast of Gothland has produced nothing earlier than the eleventh or twelfth century (boar's head and penannular brooches) and reasons are given by Erik Floderus and Birgor Nerman, in their respective articles, earlier traces having to be sought higher up the river, where a port was silted up before the middle ages. Ernst Areen deals with a royal property dating from the late thirteenth century, at Ottenby on Öland; and Arthur Nordén continues his study of runic inscriptions, pointing out the differences between examples on the gravestones of Norway or Sweden and the movable objects of Denmark or the mainland.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 33, part 3, contains:—Preliminary report of the work of the archaeological survey of Nubia, 1932–4, by W. B. Emery; Pendants in the form of insects on Egyptian necklaces, by L. Keimer; Archaic monuments, i, The ivory tablet from Naqâda, by V. Vikentiev

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Friday, 4th May 1933: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.
Dr. J. A. Venn and the Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan were admitted Fellows.

The President announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents of the Society :—Sir George Hill, Sir Eric MacLagan, Prof. Hamilton Thompson, and Mr. Charles Clay.

The President expressed his thanks to the Fellows for the honour they had done him in electing him to the Chair.

Dr. J. G. D. Clark, F.S.A., read a paper on the Mesolithic of Northern Europe.

Thursday, 10th May 1934: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The Right Reverend Abbot Fernand Cabrol was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. S. T. Percival and Mr. G. M. Bark were admitted Fellows of the Society.

Mr. C. Leonard Woolley read a paper on the excavations at Ur in 1933–4 (p. 355).

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 18th October 1934.

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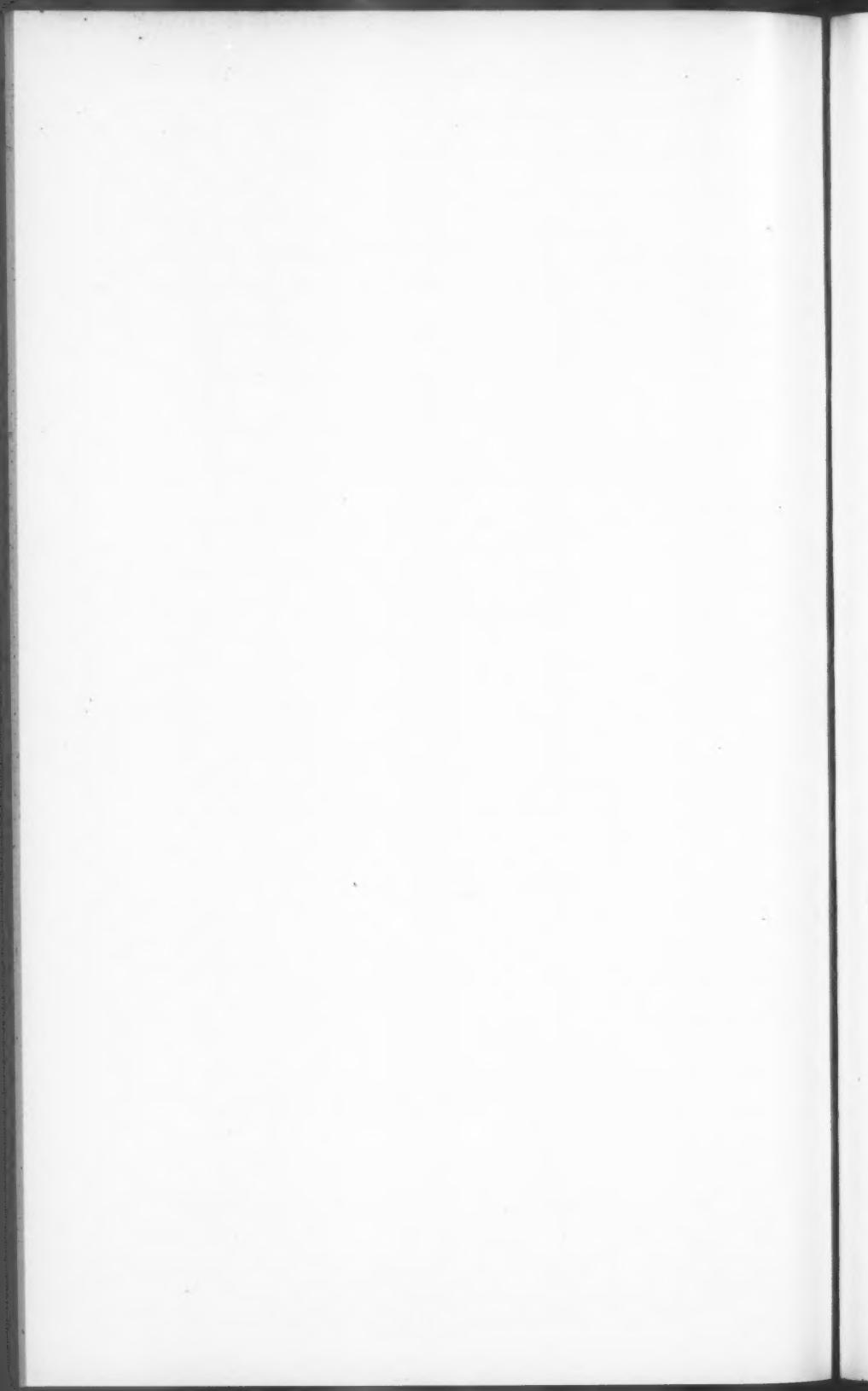
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